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## SUFFRAGE FOES FORCE DELAY IN TENNESSEE HOUSE

Adjournment of One Day Taken  
After Amendment Had Been  
Favorably Reported—North  
Carolina Refuses to Ratify

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office  
NASHVILLE, Tennessee.—Leaders  
of the anti-ratification forces in the  
Tennessee Legislature were able  
Tuesday afternoon to force an ad-  
journment of the House of Represen-  
tatives until today. The motion to  
adjourn came after three hours of  
vigorous debate, and much to the dis-  
appointment of suffrage leaders, who  
hoped to drive the Susan B. Anthony  
Amendment through without further  
delay. The vote was 52 to 44.  
The "anti" leaders were able,  
through parliamentary tactics, to pre-  
vent the majority report of the Com-  
mittee on Constitutional Amendments  
from being read to the House. The  
committee reported the ratifying res-  
olution favorably. It was sidetracked  
yesterday morning, and the suffrage  
amendment got before the House a few  
minutes later on a motion to concur  
in the ratifying resolution which came  
over from the Senate. A crowd that  
packed the galleries and surged in the  
lobby behind the bar of the House was  
kept in order only by repeated warn-  
ings from the Speaker. All persons  
except members were obliged to leave  
the floor of the House when the mem-  
bers, by a vote 51 to 55, refused to  
suspend the rules and allow visitors.  
A two-thirds vote was necessary to  
suspend the rules.  
Both Walker, Speaker of the House,  
led the opposition against the amend-  
ment, and denounced reports that he  
was influenced by the Louisville &  
Nashville Railroad. The main speech  
in favor of the amendment was made  
by T. K. Riddick, Representative from  
Memphis, who came to Nashville to  
the special session at the earnest re-  
quest of suffrage leaders in Tennessee.  
The rumor that the Nashville dele-  
gation had gone back on the pledge to  
support the amendment was verified  
by Percy Sharp, a Nashville business  
man, who also was chosen for the spe-  
cial legislative session with the con-  
sent of suffrage leaders.  
It was conceded last night that a  
vote will be taken today if the anti-  
think the amendment can be defeated.  
They can control a half-dozen votes  
on any dilatory motion that cannot be  
controlled on a straight-out vote.

North Carolina Fails to Ratify  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office  
CHARLOTTE, North Carolina.—The  
North Carolina state Senate late yester-  
day afternoon defeated the Susan  
B. Anthony Suffrage Amendment rat-  
ification resolution by a vote of 25 to 23.  
This resolution had been favorably re-  
ported by the Senate Constitutional  
Amendments Committee by a vote of  
seven to one.

## ARMY NEARLY ON PRE-WAR FOOTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—  
The United States Army is approxi-  
mately on a pre-war footing, according  
to War Department reports.  
The present strength is 203,871 men,  
of whom 50,321 are en route to, or  
serving in other countries, the War  
Department announced yesterday.  
There are in the army 15,209 com-  
missioned officers and 188,662 enlisted  
men, according to the bulletin.  
There are, at present, 15,690 troops,  
most of them remnants of the Ameri-  
can Expeditionary Force, in Germany.  
The number left in French territory  
is negligible, 132 officers and six en-  
listed men.  
Enlistments during the month of  
July amounted to 14,928, the records  
show, while the enlisted strength of  
the national guard increased by 6,044  
men. A study just completed by army  
officials of the expenditure of ammu-  
nition in previous wars, as compared  
with that used in one month of the  
Civil War, 5,000,000 rounds of ammu-  
nition were fired off, in the Franco-  
Prussian War 817,000 rounds were  
used and in the Russo-Japanese War  
954,000 rounds were expended. In one  
month of the world war, however, the  
records of the War Department show  
that a total of 12,710,000 rounds were  
fired.

CANADIAN SILVER AT PAR  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
KINGSTON, Ontario.—United States  
border towns and villages in this dis-  
trict are taking in a lot of Canadian  
silver coin this summer. Canadian  
Government notes and bank bills are  
discounted at from 15 to 20 per cent,  
but Canadian silver is accepted at par.  
The result is that thousands of visit-  
ors from this side of the border to  
Uncle Sam's domains carry a goodly  
supply of silver to make small pur-  
chases so as to save the discount on  
bills. The Canadian visitors are told  
that their silver, which is over 90 per  
cent pure, goes to the mint at Wash-  
ington, where it is taken at par and  
is melted into United States coins.

## FRENCH COUNCILS SUPPORT PREMIER

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The  
summer meetings of the conseils  
généraux, the councils of the depart-  
ments, are opening in each department.  
Apart from the local matters dis-  
cussed, they are all preoccupied with  
two questions. They express a firm  
resolve to obtain the execution by  
Germany of the economic and finan-  
cial obligations under the Versailles  
treaty. They approve of the attitude  
of Alexander Millerand, the Premier,  
on the Polish-Russian question.  
From all parts of France resolutions  
and addresses come expressing con-  
fidence in the Premier. Especially not-  
eworthy was the election of Raymond  
Poincaré, former President, to the  
presidency of the Conseil Général of  
Meuse. In his discourse, he declared  
that integral reparations must be the  
first plan in French policy. In any fu-  
ture international conferences, the  
French representative must refuse to  
surrender further French rights. If  
he does so, he will be in opposition to  
the firm will of the country.

## PREMIER PROPOSES IRISH CONFERENCE

Mr. Lloyd George Says Govern-  
ment Will Enter Discussion  
With Representatives of Irish  
Opinion Regarding Settlement

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
WESTMINSTER, England (Tues-  
day).—Before the adjournment of the  
House of Commons on Monday night,  
Mr. Lloyd George made a short state-  
ment outlining the conditions under  
which the government will discuss an  
Irish settlement with anybody who  
can claim to represent Irish opinion,  
specifically stating that Sinn Fein re-  
presented the majority of the Irish peo-  
ple and that the government was pre-  
pared to discuss the situation with  
them. He said that the fact that Irish  
opinion accepts any proposal is in it-  
self an element in the merits of the  
proposal.  
The conditions are, first of all, that  
the six counties which represent the  
Northeast of Ulster must be accorded  
separate treatment.  
The second condition is that, under  
no conditions, will the government as-  
sent to any proposal which involves  
directly or indirectly the secession of  
Ireland, or any part of Ireland, from  
the United Kingdom.  
The third condition is that the gov-  
ernment could not agree to anything  
which involves any detraction from  
the security of these islands and their  
safety in the days of war. This is so  
important a matter, he said, that it  
is essential to dwell upon it as some-  
thing distinct and apart.  
Subject to these three conditions,  
the government is certainly prepared  
to consider any proposals brought for-  
ward by any responsible persons who  
claim to have behind them Irish pub-  
lic opinion. On being asked by Hor-  
atio Bottomley if the third condition  
did not rule out Sinn Fein, the Premier  
replied that he hoped not, as he  
would be very sorry if any conditions  
ruled out the majority of the Irish  
people. For the moment they can un-  
doubtedly claim to speak on behalf  
of the majority of the Irish people. If  
they are prepared frankly to accept  
those conditions, the government is  
quite prepared to discuss any pro-  
posal which they can put.

Lord Mayor Deported  
CORK, Ireland (Tuesday).—Terence  
MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of  
Cork, was deported to England this  
morning on board a destroyer, after  
having been found guilty of seditious  
conduct by court martial yesterday.

## CAPTAIN D'ANNUNZIO MAKES DECLARATION

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—A dispatch  
from Fiume to the "Messaggero" states  
that Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio an-  
nounced to a crowded audience in a  
Fiume theater that on September 11  
he would proclaim the independence of  
Fiume with extended frontiers. After-  
wards he would leave for Valona in  
order to fight with the Albanians  
against the Serbians.  
Meanwhile a telegram from Valona  
to the "Idée Nationale" says that the  
Serbians have occupied Alessio and  
the valley of the Orin, thereby sur-  
rounding Scutari and cutting its com-  
munications with Durazzo and Tirana.

CHANGING TRANSVAAL CURRENCY  
Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Tues-  
day).—The expected withdrawal of gold  
currency and the substitution of notes  
is causing some misgiving concerning  
the supply of labor for the mines.  
Little trouble is anticipated from  
workers whose homes are within the  
Union, as they are now more or less  
accustomed to notes, but it is feared  
that the withdrawal of gold may ad-  
versely affect mine labor recruiting  
among workers in the Portuguese ter-  
ritory, who are mostly unwilling to  
accept paper.

## COUNCIL OF ACTION CALLED A MENACE

Far-Reaching Aims of Labor  
Organization to Prevent War  
With Russia Regarded in the  
British Press With Distrust

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday).—The  
Labor Council of Action, by its resolu-  
tion to advocate direct action to pre-  
vent war with Russia, has, according  
to its most moderate leader, chal-  
lenged the British Constitution. It is  
instituting activities to form local  
councils of action throughout the coun-  
try and sending two delegates to  
France to consult with the Labor and  
Socialist bodies there.  
The Council of Action, hastily formed  
to prevent war with Russia on behalf  
of Poland, held, on Sunday, a sitting  
with W. Adamson presiding. An am-  
bush was made that Camille  
Huysmans, member of the Belgian  
Chamber of Deputies and secretary of  
the second Labor and Socialist Inter-  
national, had sent a telegram: "French  
munitions for General Wrangel, al-  
ready at Antwerp, have been stopped  
by order of the Belgian Government  
and trade union refusal to handle."  
A cable received from Parley Christen-  
sen, presidential nominee of the  
American Farmer-Labor Party at  
Chicago, was read: "British Labor's  
magnificent determination to resist  
any form of military intervention  
against Soviet Russia is humanity's  
most striking victory over capital mil-  
itarism. You have laid the foundation  
for a real league of Labor by setting  
a glorious example. Please extend to  
the British Labor Party the heartfelt  
admiration of the American Farmer-  
Labor Party."

Local Councils Set Up  
Steps were taken to set up local  
councils of action throughout the  
country and a statement has been sent  
to all local branches of the plan for  
the formation of these, urging that  
trades councils and local Labor parties  
should take joint action, and trades  
unions branches, or other Labor  
organizations not affiliated to the  
trades unions, should be called in. Joint  
conferences of all Labor bodies and trade  
unions branches should be called to es-  
tablish a local council of action, and  
where local councils have already been  
established, a conference should be  
called to endorse the action taken.  
Every effort should be made so that  
the local council may be fully recog-  
nized as a responsible body in contact  
with the national council.  
The Council of Action met on Mon-  
day and a telegram was read from all  
the All-Russian Central Council of  
trade unions, conveying to the British  
organization, which faced the hands  
of the government, an expression of  
the heartiest thanks of all industrial or-  
ganizations of workers of Soviet Rus-  
sia. The Council of Action adjourned  
until 8 P. M. on Monday night at the  
House of Commons, when they were  
to await the Prime Minister's state-  
ment in the House before resuming  
their deliberations. William Adamson  
and Harry Gosling, who were going to  
Paris to confer with the French Labor  
and Socialist party, have now obtained  
their passports, but the time of leav-  
ing has not been decided.

Viewed With Concern  
The general tenor of the editorials  
commenting on the Council of Action is  
that, if this movement is not care-  
fully watched, it will result in an in-  
fringement of the British constitution.  
The Times, after showing that  
cabinet ministers during the war have  
acquired a "war habit" of mind, which  
they have been very loathe to dis-  
card, and that the present House of  
Commons, on account of the acquies-  
cence of the public, has ceased to be  
an effective custodian of popular  
rights, states that the formation of the  
Labor "Council of Action" gives a  
salutary reminder that those who de-  
fend the institutions inherited from  
their forefathers must be up and  
doing.

Generally it is pointed out that,  
while the Council of Action was  
brought into existence on a pretext  
of preventing war with Russia, when  
it was obvious that no one in the  
British Isles desired war with Russia,  
and the British Labor party was in  
effect pushing at an open door, there  
is danger that the extremists of the  
Labor Party will insist on the Council  
of Action continuing in being as a  
constant menace to constitutional  
government, and the Daily Graphic  
goes so far as to say, "It becomes  
a matter for grave consideration on  
the part of the government whether  
it can or ought to tolerate the ex-  
istence of a conspiracy to overthrow  
its authority, when that authority is  
derived from the most liberal fran-  
chise in the world."

Labor Defends Action  
The position Labor has taken may  
be judged from the fact that J. H.  
Thomas, one of the most moderate of  
the Labor leaders, stated at a meeting  
on Friday that he had always opposed  
direct action, because he believed that  
the same results could be obtained  
through the ballot box, and he con-  
sidered that the present emergency  
justified that dangerous method. In  
supporting the most important resolu-  
tion on the agenda, adopted unani-  
mously, pledging the conference to ad-  
vocate direct action to prevent war  
with Russia, as called to The Chris-

tian Science Monitor on Friday, the  
said: "If this resolution is given  
effect to, it means a challenge to the  
whole constitution of the country." On  
the other hand, many consider that  
Labor has taken the present action  
with one eye on the next election, so  
that they can say, "We kept you out  
of war."

## SERIOUS SLUMP IN TRADE IN ENGLAND

Decline in Home Market in Many  
Articles Indicates Prices Have  
Soared Beyond Purchasing  
Power of Most People

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—  
The prospect of increasing unemploy-  
ment is causing much concern in com-  
mercial and industrial circles in  
Great Britain. Some authorities have  
expressed their belief to a representa-  
tive of The Christian Science Moni-  
tor that the trade slump, which is  
manifesting itself, will be of short  
duration, and that the demand for  
goods must revive because of the gen-  
eral world shortage. Others reply  
that prices have soared beyond the  
purchasing power of the majority of  
the people and that consequently  
clothing and other things are made to  
last longer, thus reducing the demand.  
This view seems to be supported by  
the fact that the British home market  
for textiles, boots and shoes, hosiery,  
and other articles of common use, has  
declined rapidly in recent months,  
with the result that the flow of orders  
has almost entirely ceased for the  
present.

In the wool textile trade, the experi-  
ence of foreign markets is similar. Not  
only have orders ceased, but merchants  
who have bought heavily ahead are  
trying to cancel contracts. Manufactur-  
ers have plenty of these advance  
orders on hand, but with no new or-  
ders coming in and the wool market  
showing great instability, trade is  
hampered by the uncertainty of the  
future.

Wool prices have fallen by as much  
as 8s. a pound in recent months, but  
the policy of the manufacturers is to  
work short time, restrict output, and  
maintain high prices. The fall in trade  
has seriously affected the ports, and  
particularly Liverpool, where nearly  
10,000 people are actually unemployed.  
In addition, one half of the 35,000  
dockers are working short time, and it  
is said that about 8000 have not aver-  
aged more than two days per week for  
the past three months.

In Cardiff, Portsmouth, and other  
centers, unemployment is also serious.  
In the first-named town it is due to re-  
striction of coal exports, and in the  
latter, to decrease in work for the navy  
and army. According to some authori-  
ties, the only hope for the mainte-  
nance of a healthy trade prosperity in  
Great Britain lies in the reestablish-  
ment of the purchasing power in Cen-  
tral Europe and the reopening of the  
vast Russian market.

## BANKER CONDEMNS STOCK MANIPULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
TRENTON, New Jersey.—Denuncia-  
tion of professional manipulation of  
the stock market was contained in a  
letter sent yesterday by E. C. Stokes,  
former Governor of New Jersey, to  
John Skelton Williams, Controller of  
Currency at Washington. In his let-  
ter, former Governor Stokes, who is now  
president of the Mechanics National  
Bank of Trenton, and chairman of the  
Republican State Committee, said:  
"I hope the time will come when  
some President of the United States  
will put in jail the people responsible  
for these bear drives and the destroy-  
ing of the investment earnings of the  
country."  
"It is a perfect outrage to destroy  
values the way it is done on the stock  
market. A very small percentage of  
the actual holdings are ever traded in,  
but the innocent investor loses the  
value of his stock if he ever wants to  
sell, because somebody in Wall Street  
sells it short. Barn-burning is a vir-  
tuous occupation compared with this  
monstrous medieval robbery of the  
so-called 'bears.'"

## GREEK PREMIER'S RAPID RECOVERY

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The  
representative of The Christian Sci-  
ence Monitor was informed today in  
authoritative quarters that Eleutherios  
Venizelos, Premier of Greece, is mak-  
ing excellent progress, according to  
the doctors' bulletin reports. The  
Premier's recovery has been very  
rapid. It is anticipated he will be up  
in three days.

## IRON ORE DISCOVERED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—  
A Helsingfors telegram on August  
16 states that the Hufvudstadsblad  
reports the discovery of large fields  
of iron ore at Kolari near the Swed-  
ish frontier. There are no railways  
to the district so that the fields can-  
not be exploited at present.

## CABINET DISCUSSES FOREIGN SITUATION

United States to Give All Help  
Possible to Poland—War-  
ships Sent to the Baltic Sea  
Not to Be Used for Blockading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—  
The foreign situation was the sub-  
ject of discussion at the Cabinet meet-  
ing yesterday. The government can-  
not particularize as to the help that  
it proposes to extend to Poland, but  
it is emphatically reiterated that "all  
available means" are being taken to  
render assistance to that sorely-tried  
country. It was categorically denied  
by the State Department that the  
United States contemplated sending  
troops to Poland, although a request  
has been made by Poles in this coun-  
try that the President send troops.  
If it should become desirable to send  
troops, the President would take the  
responsibility without the consent of  
Congress.

It was also said that nothing is  
being done about lending more money  
to Poland. Statements have been pub-  
lished to the effect that the Presi-  
dent could, out of a sum of \$250,  
000,000 still available, set aside such  
a sum as he considered necessary  
for Poland, but the authorities say  
that this was a special fund in con-  
nection with the Liberty Loan for  
specified purposes which would not  
be covered by the present Polish em-  
ergency. This money was to be used  
against the enemies of the United  
States, and Russia is not an enemy.

Preparing the Way to Help Poland  
It is understood that what is meant  
by the declaration by the State De-  
partment yesterday that the United  
States is now engaged in preparing  
the way for extending help in the most  
efficient way possible to Poland is  
that negotiations are proceeding  
with Poland and with other countries  
in order that an agreement of the  
form which this help shall take may  
be arrived at.

The text of the note from France to  
the United States regarding the Polish-  
Russian policy promulgated by  
Secretary of State Colby is still being  
withheld by the State Department,  
the explanation given yesterday being  
that the copies given the department  
and the French embassy do not agree  
and that efforts are being made to dis-  
entangle code errors.

It was reiterated that the sending  
of war vessels to the Baltic Sea had  
no other purposes than that of af-  
fording means of observation and of  
succoring Americans in that part  
of the world who might need it. It  
was specifically denied that they were  
to be used for blockading purposes or  
that participation in a blockade by  
America was in contemplation.  
The Polish legation here received  
more favorable reports from the Pol-  
ish front yesterday, and the State De-  
partment had no information confir-  
matory of the reported entry of Warsaw  
by the Bolsheviks.

## Proclamation to Russian People

The text of a proclamation by  
Russian representatives in Holland to  
the Russian people, received by the  
legation, in part is as follows:  
"The significance of the great war  
that is now being waged on the  
eastern frontier has not been, up to  
the present time, very clear to every-  
body. Part of the Polish community,  
conscious of the ill-fated past and  
justifiable hatred toward Russia, main-  
tained that this was not a war with  
the Bolsheviks, but with Russia. This  
same wrong opinion was entertained  
by many Russian refugees insuffi-  
ciently acquainted with the situation  
of Poland.  
"This ignorance of facts was taken  
advantage of by the Bolsheviks with  
insolent designs. These deserters and  
traitors, casting away, in theory, the

knowledge of their native land, began  
to make believe that this war is a  
patriotic move—a struggle for a new  
Russia.

"At present all doubts and misun-  
derstandings are cleared away. In an  
order to the army, signed by the chief  
of the Polish State, J. Pilsudski, it  
was stated: 'Fighting for our liberty  
and that of others, we are not at the  
present time fighting with the Russian  
people, but with a system by which  
the minority rules with terror over  
the majority, which deprived its coun-  
try of freedom and brought about  
hunger and ruin. The enemy is not  
the Russian nation—your foe is Bol-  
shevism, whose yoke of dreadful  
tyranny shackled the Russian people  
and wants to force on our land, the  
land of Kosciusko and Traugott, and  
land of sacred tombs and crosses,  
their murky and bloody government.'"  
"After these clear statements there  
can be no doubt as to the conscience  
of the people and of their will."

The proclamation is signed by:  
Borys Sawinkow, leader of the So-  
cialist Revolutionary Party; Dimitri  
Morezkowski, writer; Gippius, writer;  
General Glazennap, of the ancient  
régime; Rodiczew, leader of the  
Kadet's Party; Filosow, writer;  
Solowiew, writer; Prince Mieszkowski  
of the Russian nobility; P. Simanski,  
N. Plemiannikov, N. Steinberg, W.  
Bader and G. Leluchin, Social workers.

## RENT ACTION BY ILLINOIS CITIZENS

Delegation of City Officials and  
Tenants Goes to Capital to  
Urge Governor to Call Special  
Session of State Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—State legis-  
lation to prevent profiteering in rents  
is the object of a delegation of city  
officials and representatives of ten-  
ants' associations which has gone to  
Springfield to ask that Frank O. Low-  
den, Governor, call a special session  
of the Legislature. The members of  
the delegation are armed with a peti-  
tion signed by 5000 tenants, and the  
draft of bills designed to curb rent  
profiteering similar to the law now in  
force in Wisconsin.

A mass meeting of tenants preceded  
the departure of the delegation, at  
which drafts of the legislation which  
will be requested were read and ap-  
proved.

The proposals provide for the enact-  
ment of a constitutional amendment  
establishing a state commission to  
supervise housing conditions and  
adjust exorbitant increases in the rent,  
and when the landlord does not re-  
ceive a fair return on his investment,  
to have steps taken to reduce his tax  
assessment. They provide for the cre-  
ation of a real estate commission to  
scrutinize the acts of real estate  
brokers, and to prescribe forms of  
leases. The commission would have  
power to revoke the licenses of dealers  
in proper cases.

It is expected that the Governor  
will be persuaded to issue the call  
for a special session of the Legisla-  
ture, as the tenants claim to have  
evidence which shows that that is their  
only hope for keeping rents within  
reason.

## SUCCESSFUL RAISING OF THE VINDICTIVE

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The  
light cruiser Vindictive, which has  
blocked the Ostend channel since  
1918, was successfully raised on Tues-  
day and the passage cleared. The  
salvage work was accomplished by  
caissons, filled with compressed air,  
and powerful lifting lighters. The  
Vindictive is memorable for her gal-  
lant work at Zeebrugge on St.  
George's Day, 1918.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## SOVIETS REQUEST BRITAIN TO STATE POLICY ON RUSSIA

Declaration of Attitude Toward  
General Wrangel Asked for—  
Little Change Reported in Po-  
sition of Forces Near Warsaw

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The  
Polish situation is apparently un-  
changed as no news has been received  
from Minsk, and while fierce fighting  
continues outside Warsaw, the latest  
reports do not show the Red troops  
any nearer than Radzymin town, which  
has changed hands several times.  
Meanwhile Leo Kamenef, the Bolsh-  
evist representative, has addressed a  
long communication to Mr. Lloyd  
George, asking for the British Govern-  
ment's position regarding General  
Wrangel. It states that French recog-  
nition of General Wrangel has turned  
into a question of international politics  
and asks if the British Government, in  
view of its earlier steps on behalf of  
General Wrangel, will not deem it  
necessary to take some new steps  
which would facilitate the resumption  
of friendly relations between the En-  
glish and Russian nations. He then  
goes on to quote voluminously from  
the notes exchanged between the two  
governments and concludes: "Having  
regard to these considerations, the  
Soviet Government would be glad to  
know the final decision of the British  
Government with reference to General  
Wrangel."

Peace With Russia Sunday  
William Adamson and Harry Gos-  
ling, members of the Council of Action,  
left for Paris on Tuesday night to  
meet representatives of French Labor,  
the representative of The Christian  
Science Monitor is informed.

In proposing August 22 to be ob-  
served as "Peace With Russia" Sunday,  
the Council of Action recommends that  
local Labor parties should organize  
mass demonstrations on Sunday to op-  
pose war by this country on behalf of  
Poland or General Wrangel, and to  
insist on immediate peace between  
Great Britain and Soviet Russia. Every  
city, town, village and hamlet, is asked  
to make its voice heard. Processions  
with banners and bands are called for,  
and a large demonstration will be held  
in Trafalgar Square, London, while  
all large cities are asked to follow  
suit.

Hard Fighting Continues  
The latest Bolshevik wireless mil-  
itary communiqué, dated August 16,  
states that, on the northwest of New Geor-  
gievsk and Warsaw, fierce fighting  
continues, during which the Red troops  
have flung back the Poles with a  
bayonet attack and occupied a num-  
ber of villages west of the river Vkrta.  
During the fighting, six machine guns,  
and prisoners were captured.

In eastern Galicia, after fierce  
fighting on August 14, Red troops oc-  
cupied Sokalsk and Brady.  
In the Tarnopol region the Bolsh-  
evist advance is developing. Accord-  
ing to German wireless messages, an  
advanced Russian army has occupied  
Loebau and is continuing in the direc-  
tion of Graudenz, 40 miles further  
west, situated on the river Vistula  
and 30 miles west of Warsaw. The  
Poles are on foot, offering slight resis-  
tance in this direction, and they have  
but few troops at their disposal in the  
Polish "corridor."

The special correspondent of the  
"Tidende," telegraphing from Kovno,  
states that, according to an official  
communiqué issued by the Bolshevik  
general staff, now at Vilna, Bolsh-  
evist troops have occupied Warsaw.  
No confirmation is obtainable of this  
report of the fall of Warsaw. On the  
contrary, messages have been received  
from Posen, according to which Polish  
troops have counter-attacked on the  
southeastern front and driven back the  
Bolsheviks a considerable distance. It  
is even asserted that the Reds are  
in full flight. It appears further from  
a Posen report that a Polish counter-



Adams, and Harry S. Gooling, arrived from England. They belong to the Council of Action, regarded here as a British Soviet charged to follow the international situation. The French Government decided not to oppose their landing in spite of many objections for this course. They have come to France to consult members of the French Socialist Party and the Confederation Generale du Travail, and to determine, in accordance with these organizations, means of opposing war in any form, should it break out again. They had long conversations with Leon Jouhaux, who is the chief labor leader here. They afterwards attended a meeting of the federation, where the instructions to be given to Mr. Jouhaux in connection with his visit to Amsterdam were decided.

A meeting of the Syndicalist International is to be held on Thursday at the Dutch port. This working class government in European countries, though manipulated by few persons, is certainly serious. This afternoon, information received here indicates that Warsaw will not be easily taken. French officers have inspired resistance and trenches and barbed wire oppose the passage of the Bolsheviks. Wireless news received officially is that serious resistance is now being offered. Counter-offensives indeed are attempted in certain regions. Nevertheless the Poles cannot afford to lose an inch of territory without compromising their position. The concern in Warsaw has disappeared to some extent.

#### Mr. Trotsky's Claims

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark—(Tuesday)—The "National Tidende" reports that in a speech at Vilna, Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik War Minister, claimed that the western powers had at last recognized the Soviet Government, since Leo Kamenef and Leonid Krasin had been solemnly received in London as representatives of the Russian Government. He added that, within the last year, Bolshevism had conquered the whole of Europe.

Telegraphing from Warsaw, the special correspondent of "National Tidende" reports that Mr. Trotsky has arrived at Bialystok (50 miles southwest of Grodno) and that simultaneously with his arrival, thousands of persons have been arrested. The Bolsheviks are requisitioning the harvest and are sending grain eastward.

#### General Wrangel's Raid

London Times News Service. CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (August 14)—According to messages from the Crimea, a raiding force landed by General Wrangel at Taganrog (the port of the Don Cossack country) has done great damage to the Soviet bridges, rolling stock, and railways, and has been joined by large numbers of Don Cossacks. General Wrangel's staff seems to attach considerable importance to the raid. His press bureau flatly contradicts the Soviet claims to victory in the Alexandrovsk region (along the east bank of the Dnieper) and asserts, on the contrary, that four Soviet divisions were defeated there between August 1 and August 8 with the loss of 4000 prisoners and much material.

A new complexion is put on the Odessa incident by a statement, credited in some well-informed quarters, that one of the two French transports temporarily detained at Odessa had munitions on board for the French troops at Constantinople, which were not landed owing to the immediate necessity of re-equipping Russian soldiers. The Bolsheviks supposed that these munitions were destined for General Wrangel.

#### Action to Favor Soviet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—The New York branch of the Eastern and Gulf Sailors' Association is considering a resolution declaring that "as this country is not at war with Soviet Russia we, as union men and working men, ought not to man ships carrying ammunition or aid of any kind to armies making war on that country." The resolution will be acted upon after the branch hears the report of delegates to the International Seafarers Conference at Genoa. The branch's delegate to the State Federation of Labor meeting in Syracuse on August 24 will urge recognition of the Soviet Government.

#### ALASKA FLIERS ON LAST LAP OF TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The army Alaskan fliers, arrived safely at White Horse, Yukon, on Monday and are approaching the last lap of the flight from Mitchell Field, Long Island, to Nome, Alaska. It was announced by the War Department here yesterday.

The four aeroplanes selected for the flight, undertaken as a test of the practicability of opening up Alaskan resources through aerial transportation, started the trip on July 15, and now have but three more stops, Dawson, Fairbanks, and Ruby, to make before reaching Nome, the destination. Three thousand, two hundred and eight miles of the 4345-mile flight have been completed in 39 hours of actual flying time, the report stated.

Besides the investigation being made by the fliers with regard to commercial possibilities in Alaska, inaccessible in the past except for points along the coast, valuable work is being done along the line of geographical surveys. These have hitherto been rendered impossible because of conditions making adequate ground surveys impracticable.

## CHANGES IN BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Reorganization Now Under Way Is Result of Controversy Over Deportation Cases and Powers Held by Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Important changes in the Immigration Bureau, Department of Labor, may result from a reorganization now under way, based, it is understood, on recommendations by Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

It is generally conceded that the bureau has not had an adequate personnel to carry on its work effectively, because its appropriation has not been large enough to obtain sufficient help. The controversy over the Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, Mr. Post and Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration, however, led to assertions by Mr. Post before the House of Representatives Rules Committee that there had been what were considered unnecessarily long delays in sending cases from the Commissioner-General's office to the Assistant Secretary, and it was an open secret that Mr. Post thought Mr. Caminetti should have expedited matters to a greater degree. He told the Rules Committee that many men held for deportation had been unable to get any action on their cases for long periods, and that, as many of these men did not deserve deportation, they were being improperly treated.

The reorganization plans will begin with the Washington office, for it is the opinion of Labor Department officials that improved efficiency in that office would have a good effect on the field. The first step was taken last month when Mr. Caminetti was deprived of the privilege of making recommendations on cases appealed to him.

Mr. Post, before the Rules Committee, had contended that Mr. Caminetti had no authority in law to make such recommendations. Later certain "undesirable" conditions in the bureau were ordered remedied, among these being "the excessive freedom of access to the Immigration Bureau during working hours of persons not officially connected with the bureau."

An advisory committee was selected to carry on an inquiry into conditions in the bureau. Among other things, conditions at the Ellis Island Station in New York City need improvement, it is understood. If the work there is to be carried on effectively.

Allegations involving Mr. Caminetti in the cases of Hindus said to have been placed by immigration officials in the hands of British shipping agents who needed help on ships are without foundation, according to department officials, and there is believed to have been nothing more in the whole matter than a voluntary agreement on the part of certain Hindus to serve on the British ships after they had been found ineligible for admittance in this country.

Inasmuch as Mr. Caminetti is a presidential appointee, it is hardly probable that he would remain in office after next March, should Senator Harding be elected in November. Even if Governor Cox were elected his reappointment would not necessarily be assured, for considerable differences of opinion developed in the Democratic Party, as a result of the deportation hearings, as to the advisability of his policies.

#### Hindu Arrest Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Investigation of the arrest, without warrants, it is said, of 35 Hindus at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, caused F. A. Wallis, immigration commissioner, to be called to Washington yesterday. The Hindus were sent to Ellis Island for deportation; 29 requested to be allowed to ship aboard a British vessel and their request was granted; one proved his American citizenship and was freed, and nine were permitted to return to Philadelphia for hearings.

#### GRADED SURVEY OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Montana ranks first in the list of states graded for their all-round public school system, according to the Department of Education of the Russell Sage Foundation, which announces the results of a comparative study of state school systems. New York is thirteenth in the series. Dr. Leonard P. Ayres, director of the department and author of the report which is called "An Index Number for State School Systems," found the efficiency of the American schools twice that of 50 years ago, but only 52 per cent effective today.

During the last 30 years the West has been improving educationally while the East has been going down. Utah has made the greatest gain and Maryland is attributed with having fallen off most in relative standing. New Jersey is the only Eastern state which has gained while California has the highest average record.

Dr. Ayres finds that the school systems of the country's territorial possessions, such as Hawaii, the Canal Zone, and Porto Rico, have higher ratings than those of the 48 states. Hawaii is ranked higher than the average American state and 10 states are lower than Porto Rico. The Foundation takes the official data showing the number of children attending school, the amount of training they obtain, the progress they make, the amounts expended for building and supplies, the salaries paid their teachers, and other

similar items, and combines these factors into a single index number which shows the general standing or efficiency, resembling that used by the Federal Government in indexing the cost of living and price for commodities.

## SHIP AGREEMENT PRIVATE VENTURE

Trade Relation With Germany Has Shipping Board Sanction But Was Not Submitted to the Department of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The agreement entered into between the American Ship and Commerce Corporation and the Hamburg-American Steamship Company as announced on Monday had no government sanction other than that of the United States Shipping Board, it was learned yesterday. Although the United States is still technically at war with Germany, and although no passports to that country are being issued and there are no American consuls or consular agents in Germany, the proposal to enter into commercial relations on such a large scale as that entailed by the arrangement entered into by the two companies was not submitted to the State Department for approval or consent.

It was said that, while licenses still have to be obtained by individuals proposing to do business with Germany, when one of the participants is a government bureau, as the United States Shipping Board was in this case, such action is not necessary. The question of who could act as representatives of the United States in case matters came up that required governmental action, having come before the State Department, it was said that the United States could ask representatives of other governments to act for her, and that, in fact, the provision for using the good offices of Spain had not been abrogated and representatives of that country could be called upon if necessary.

It was further said that it was expected there would be little trouble of any kind arising from this agreement, since Germany was very anxious to do business with the United States and would willingly meet all requirements. It was admitted that this shipping arrangement would prove a great impetus to business in Germany, and might be helpful in retarding the movement toward Bolshevism. The United States had been willing that Germany should have food and anything else she needed to get on her feet, it was said.

It was not admitted that this enterprise had been undertaken for the direct purpose of according a check to Bolshevism, but it was merely a long step toward the resumption of business returns and if, as a side issue, such a result should follow, it would be as gratifying as if it had been directly planned.

"Because the Senate held up the ratification of the Peace Treaty, it does not follow that business with Germany could be indefinitely postponed," it was pointed out.

#### Ships Manned by Americans

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An average of six out of every 10 men who enter the service of vessels under Shipping Board control are American citizens, the chairman of that board announces. The percentage is growing higher from week to week, he says.

#### RETAILERS FORECAST LOWER PRICE LEVELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Charles J. Petri, president of the Wisconsin Retailers Association, which is in convention here, said he looks for lower prices this autumn, but does not believe there will be a return to the "good old prices."

Some retailers reported decreases of \$2 to \$5 in shoes, and attributed the drop to cheaper hides. A decline of 10 per cent in women's fall wear was forecast by Frank M. Blahnik, secretary of the Green Bay Merchants Association. Reductions in men's clothing also are looked for.

#### FUEL CARS CHOKE MARYLAND ROADS

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Sixty miles of coal cars, loaded with fuel cargoes, are choking the roads between Brunswick and Curtis Bay terminals, Baltimore, according to M. C. Byers, president of the Western Maryland railroad.

This congestion is all the more deplorable, he said, in that there is such a demand for coal in New England and elsewhere and the idleness of so many freight cars will cause production at the mines to suffer.

#### GELATINE PLANT PROJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The largest gelatin plant in the world is being built by the United States Glue Company at Carrollville, a few miles south of Milwaukee. It will cost \$2,000,000, and will be finished late in December. Two hundred men will be employed.

## CAPITAL ADVISED TO SIT WITH LABOR

Banker Advises Cooperation in Reaching Agreements by Modifying Expectations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

ATLANTA, Georgia—One of the chief troubles with the present industrial situation is that Capital and Labor are too accustomed to act independently of each other, according to Thomas B. McAdams, prominent Richmond (Virginia) banker and second vice-president of the American Bankers Association, speaking at the recent convention of the Georgia Bankers Association. The various business organizations, he said, meet separately, and curiously enough give no place on their programs to the viewpoint of the laboring man, who is such a vital factor in the success of their enterprises. While, on the other hand, Labor bars from its meetings the representatives of the industries with which they are affiliated.

In Washington the consequences of failure to cooperate, to put service to the nation above party loyalty, and the tendency to create differences rather than adjust them, he said, have been too vividly impressed upon the American people to make anyone believe that a proper solution of the Labor problem can be found in arraying class against class, in both sides assuming an uncompromising attitude, and in neither being willing to afford the other an opportunity to calmly present its views upon questions of mutual interest.

If the bankers of this country could bring about in every community regular conferences between the employers and the employees, where views could be freely and frankly exchanged, he believed that many of the differences that now exist, some of which are more "theoretical than real," could be rapidly adjusted, and this country would return to a condition under which the individual, out of his earnings, would be able to secure a comfortable living and in addition put aside annually a fair percentage of his income, adding alike to the individual and the national wealth.

#### Political Duties Emphasized

Advocating that the bankers of the country take more interest in politics, Mr. McAdams said: "It is not necessary that we should be active in partisanship, but we must be energetic in our Americanism and make our Americanism the guide of our politics. We should exert every effort to put into office those men who have the courage to act fearlessly in the face of unjust influences and who are willing to jeopardize their own political future for that state and nation may be safe. Can we not help make politics really mean good citizenship? Can we not be the deciding factor in the struggle which is going on in this nation today between those who are for themselves and those who are for America?"

"During the war," Mr. McAdams said, "the people of the United States, with few exceptions, exhibited a spirit of patriotic selflessness which must stimulate our belief in this country of ours and its destiny; and yet hardly had the armistice been signed before a wave of selfishness, even more intense than the period of self-sacrifice which had preceded it, swept the entire country."

#### Phases of Selfishness Varied

"Whether we view this selfishness as embodied in the acts of Labor, which has continually demanded more pay for less work, produced strikes which have paralyzed the industries and the production of this country, and, under the idea it was striking against Capital, has at the same time been striking against itself by increasing the cost of everything it needed to consume; or if we view it as embodied in the producer and the handler of agricultural products—the necessities of life—who have held back and refused to put upon the market, except at high prices, the products of the farm; or whether we view it as shown in the action of the manufacturer, who has taken the increase in labor and other operating expenses as an excuse for advancing the price of his manufactured products to a point which has resulted in bringing him in more profits in one year than would have been satisfactory to him had they been acquired in five years under normal conditions; or the distributor or merchant who has demanded a much larger percentage of profit on high-priced goods than they would normally receive on merchandise sold at half the price, making the consumer bear the entire burden of the excess profits tax; or whether we view it in the acts of our representatives in Washington, both administration and legislative, who in many instances have permitted petty politics and personal ambitions to influence them to assume uncompromising attitudes, adopt unsound legislation, operate the government on a most extravagant basis at the expense of the taxpayer and fail to reach any agreement as to a proper solution of our obligations to our allies; with or without reasonable interpretations; or if we view it in the individual who is proceeding on the theory that every man should look out for himself and is grabbing, and spending, we are forced to the conclusion that despite the Eighteenth Amendment the country as a whole is drunk with selfishness, and extravagance, and that unless these conditions are changed, to recuperate will require a long period of care and suffering."

#### TEACHERS DEMAND MORE PAY

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor. LEASD Wire.

NORWALK, Connecticut—Norwalk school teachers have presented the board of education with resolutions in which they refuse to accept contracts to teach in Norwalk schools

next season unless the Norwalk board of estimate gives the entire amount of \$198 increase asked by the board of education for teachers' salaries in the yearly budget, in the form of salaries.

In making the appropriation the estimate board cut the asked amount of \$198,000 to \$189,200, a cut of \$8,800, and gave \$43,200 of that \$189,200 in the form of bonus, the other \$146,000 being the amount of the salaries here last year.

## RETAILERS KEEP FOOD PRICES HIGH

Philadelphia Produce Market Figures Show Difference in Comparative Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—While fruits and vegetables have dropped to prices, wholesale, lower than they have been at any time for the last four years, the price to the consumer when he buys at the retail stores remains practically unchanged, or is of so little difference when compared with prices at wholesale that it amounts almost to nothing. A comparison of these prices is both interesting and informative. They range all the way from potatoes to cantaloupes, which just now are luxuries. While the latter are selling from 15 to 25 cents each at retail, hundreds of crates have been disposed of on Dock Street, the principal commission center, at \$1 each. When it is considered that each crate averages about 45 melons the profit to the retailer is seen to be all out of proportion.

Potatoes are retailing at stores at prices that range from 25 cents to 30 cents a quarter of a peck, while the best market affords have been going on Dock Street for \$1.25 for a five-eighth bushel basket, and those not selected, but good quality for as low as \$1.10. Bananas purchased at auction in bunches, each bunch averaging about 235, have brought from \$3 to \$4.45, according to the quality and size of the fruit, but it is possible to get only a very inferior grade on stands and in stores for prices as low as 40 or 50 cents a dozen. Beans quoted as low as 30 cents a basket wholesale are selling regularly at retail for \$2.50. Tomatoes, which are now selling for 60 cents a five-eighth basket are bringing the same price at retail as they did a couple of weeks ago, when they cost \$5 a basket. The same conditions prevail all along the line. A member of the firm of John Detwiler & Co., 120 Dock Street, says the profiteering of the retailers is outrageous. "I don't see how the retail men are getting away with it," was his conclusion after quoting a comparative list of prices.

## ST. LOUIS DEALERS CUT SUGAR PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Sugar prices dropped here yesterday to 16½ cents, dealers declaring they had an unlimited quantity. Four weeks ago it was being rationed to housewives at 30 cents a pound. Wholesale grocers say that speculators who have been holding large amounts have been forced to release their stocks at prices 5 and even 10 cents a pound less than they had agreed to pay the refiners. They were unable to get further extension of credit from the federal reserve banks, and are unloading at a sacrifice.

#### TAILORS MAKING BIG PROFITS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The high cost of clothing has become the subject of almost daily articles in the newspapers, which, in explaining why Argentines are buying their clothes from Europe by mail order, have brought out figures showing that tailors, profiting by the low exchange rate of the franc and the lire, are making profits up to 280 per cent.

#### MR. HUGHES' PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. SYDNEY, New South Wales (Monday)—It is now regarded as practically certain that William Morris Hughes, the Prime Minister, will represent Australia at the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva in November.

## OWNERS BLAMED FOR COAL PRICES

Cost Per Ton In Georgia Now \$15.75—Diversion of Cars Urged by Commerce Chamber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

ATLANTA, Georgia—The extraordinary high price of coal in this city at the present time, \$15.75 per ton, is laid to the mine operators by James W. Austin, assistant fair price commissioner of Georgia.

"The greatest trouble lies with the mine operators, who are producing coal for less than \$3 per ton and selling it to dealers for \$10 a ton and up," he declared, speaking at the meeting called by the directors of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce to discuss ways and means of remedying the present coal situation in this state. Among those present were representatives of the Department of Justice, railroad men, coal dealers and the fair price commission.

"Coal has reached the highest level it has ever reached in peace times," Mr. Austin declared. "The highest price under the Fuel Administration was \$9.75. There are different opinions advanced for the present high price, but my information leads me to believe that the greatest trouble lies with the mine operators."

To remedy the present situation Mr. Austin urged the Chamber of Commerce to bring pressure to bear on the Interstate Commerce Commission, requesting them to extend its order No. 7 for at least 60 days from the expiration of the present time. This order provides for the diversion of coal cars to this section of the country and also places a penalty on all dealers who do not unload their cars promptly. Mr. Austin also recommended that the commission place a maximum price for coal at the mines and that they stop shipment of coal to northern and eastern points from mines which supply this district.

## FOUR NEW YORKERS SEEK SENATORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—George Henry Payne, tax commissioner, has announced that he will file petitions for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from New York in opposition to James W. Wadsworth Jr., who is seeking renomination. Mr. Payne has issued a statement saying that his fight is not against organization, but for organization that is representative, as opposed to selfish indifference to the interests and ambitions of the common man. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the state Women's Christian Temperance Union, will run in opposition to Senator Wadsworth on the prohibition ticket. Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the State Women's Trade Union League, is also a candidate on the Farmer-Labor Party ticket.

## PERU SEEKS HELP IN EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In mapping out an aggressive educational policy to be entered upon immediately, Peru is asking for American educators to aid in the working out of an efficient system. For the purpose of getting government assistance in appointing the 30 or more men who are needed for organization of schools and universities in Peru, Dr. Harry Irwin Bard called at the Bureau of Insular Affairs yesterday morning. He has for several years past been advisor to the Peruvian Government in educational matters.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Special Committee on Reconstruction and Production, of which William H. Calder, Senator from New York, is chairman, is continuing its hearings in the Federal Building at Baltimore, Maryland, today. Tomorrow

row hearings will be held at the City Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After more hearings at the State House in Boston, August 30 and 31, the committee will probably carry its investigations into the West.

## VOTE OF STATES ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Total number of states, 48.  
Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.  
Number that stand in favor, 35.  
Number that stand against, 9.  
Number yet to vote, 4.  
Number needed of those yet to vote, 1.

States that have ratified, with date:  
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1913.  
VIRGINIA—June 10, 1919.  
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.  
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.  
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.  
OHIO—June 16, 1919.  
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.  
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.  
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.  
IOWA—July 2, 1919.  
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.  
ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.  
MONTANA—July 30, 1919.  
NEBRASKA—August 2, 1919.  
MINNESOTA—September 8, 1919.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE—September 10, 1919.

UTAH—September 30, 1919.  
CALIFORNIA—November 1, 1919.  
MAINE—November 5, 1919.  
NORTH DAKOTA—December 1, 1919.  
SOUTH DAKOTA—December 4, 1919.

COLORADO—December 12, 1919.  
RHODE ISLAND—January 6, 1920.  
KENTUCKY—January 6, 1920.  
OREGON—January 12, 1920.  
INDIANA—January 16, 1920.  
WYOMING—January 27, 1920.  
NEVADA—February 7, 1920.  
NEW JERSEY—February 10, 1920.  
IDAHO—February 11, 1920.  
ARIZONA—February 12, 1920.  
NEW MEXICO—February 19, 1920.  
OKLAHOMA—February 28, 1920.  
WEST VIRGINIA—March 10, 1920.  
WASHINGTON—March 22, 1920.

States that have refused to ratify, with date:  
GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.  
VIRGINIA—September 3, 1919.  
ALABAMA—September 17, 1919.  
MISSISSIPPI—January 21, 1920.  
SOUTH CAROLINA—January 22, 1920.

MARYLAND—February 17, 1920.  
DELAWARE—April 1, 1920.  
LOUISIANA—June 8, 1920.  
NORTH CAROLINA—August 17, 1920.

States that have yet to vote:  
CONNECTICUT.  
VERMONT.  
TENNESSEE.  
FLORIDA.

\*On July 8, 1920, the Louisiana House defeated a motion to reintroduce the suffrage amendment.

#### FRENCH HONOR UNITS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The second and third machine gun battalions have been added to the list of American Expeditionary Force units authorized by the French Government to wear the "fourragere," the War Department has been advised officially. The decoration was awarded for exemplary conduct in the face of the enemy.



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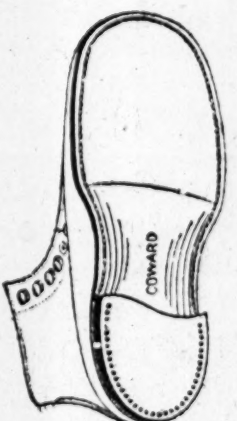
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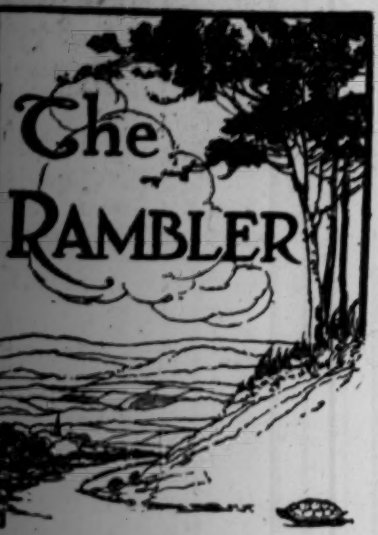
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## The Round Table Talks About Progress

There was almost a midwinter attendance, as you remarked, stranger, the other afternoon at the round table. This phenomenon occurs every year about half way through the period of the long vacation at the grove of Academe. No one has ever offered a satisfactory explanation of this curious fact, for a few days later will find the table once more reduced to its summer bareness, until the shortening days of September call us all back for good. Perhaps many of the fellowship remove from the sea to the mountains at about this time, and look in as they pass by. Another theory, which was, I believe, stranger, propounded by the Bondsman, is to the effect that our members, having fed many weeks upon summer resort repasts, return once for a taste of Cato's catering to lend them courage to finish out the holiday. Whatever the reason, or reasons—for, as the Anthropologist remarked, "it may be a complex, for all we know"—the fact remains that upon this afternoon we were nearly all present.

To check them off with you, stranger, there was of course the Poet and his inveterate opposite, the Bondsman. The Professor of Literature had festooned the table with galley proofs of his definitive edition and seemed, like Laocoon, to be wound about by coils beyond his strength. The Anthropologist has already been enumerated. Nestor, round and sonorous, had accumulated six weeks of silence touching the island of Hibernia and was bursting to be heard. The Armorer was likewise there, his whilom forges now given over to the making of ice-skates and sundry articles of household utility. The Philosopher and the Teacher of Divinity, together with the meek and silent Teacher of the Classics, completed our tableful. We were ripe for a discussion of something; it needed but the right verbal spark to set the table on a roar.

Likewise, according to our custom, it was a seemingly harmless utterance that served to start us going. The Armorer laid down a copy of a technical journal, over which he had been casting his eye, and said: "Modern progress and invention are wonderful beyond all words. Take the development of transportation alone—"

"Stop right there," interrupted the Poet, "before your transport carries you too far. Let us have a definition of terms, if you please. What does the word 'progress' signify to you?"

The Armorer paused to think a moment before replying. "Progress," he said slowly, "is the utilization of resources whereby mankind is enabled to do more and better work. It is the application of efficiency to results, if you prefer this way of putting it."

"When, therefore, you have replaced an old machine in your factory with one able to do twice as much work, you say you have made progress?" the Poet asked.

"Yes, that is so," the Armorer agreed, "although naturally there are human elements in the equation."

The Anthropologist cut in at this point. "Progress," he said, "is complex—the Poet smiled—the result, if I may say so, of many forces operating in different directions."

"That means a whole lot to me," the Bondsman uttered with his usual frankness. "If I were asked to make a guess about your definition, I'd say it was a complex way of saying you didn't know."

In the general smile which greeted the Bondsman's sally, the Anthropologist retired into his dignity. The Teacher of the Classics turned in his chair.

"Since the age of Pericles," he began, "man has held many divergent views upon this question, yet I am not certain that, by the time Plato's 'Republic' came to be written, all had been said that it is possible to say."

There was a silence for a moment, for the round table, as a whole, were a little shaky in their recollection of what Plato had said.

"Coming down to Sir Thomas More," the Professor of Literature started off, with his classroom manner, but the Bondsman once more broke in. "Coming down to brass tacks," he said, "what is progress? It is something we talk about a whole lot, but now I come to think of it I've never asked myself what it means."

"There has been, sir, no progress made in the settlement of the island of Hibernia," Nestor unexpectedly thundered. "The outrage printed upon the face of history—" but he got no further. Not a man at the round table but was expert in checking Nestor. It had become an instinct with us, like driving a motor car through city traffic or reading newspaper headlines. When our united clamor, resulting from each man talking loudly with his neighbor, had subsided, Nestor had resumed a fun-

ing silence. "Progress," the Philosopher went on, as if nothing had happened, "is a relative term. The only question which really concerns us is this: has this idea of progress pragmatic value?"

"I decline to answer on advice of counsel," remarked the Bondsman flippantly.

"Let us put it another way," said the Poet, "since we seem to vary in our definitions of progress, is the world progressing?"

There was a general and unmistakable affirmative chorus to this proposition. "Very well, we are agreed on one point. What evidence can we offer in its behalf?"

"The development of mechanical inventions," offered the Armorer.

"The growth of democracy," suggested the Bondsman.

"Thousands of illustrations might be cited," said the Anthropologist. "I am not saying that we are not making progress," the Poet continued, "I am simply wondering if everything that we label 'progress' is correctly marked. There is this question of machinery, for example. When machines make labor less burdensome, they seem to me good things, and when they make labor monotonous and uninteresting, they are not to be desired. Samuel Butler in his 'Erewhon' and William Morris have expressed—especially the former—doubt about their ultimate usefulness."

"When you go to New York," the Bondsman said, "would you prefer to go in a train in three hours or in a stage coach in three days?"

"It would largely depend," smiled the Poet, "on why I wanted to go to New York at all. I think, if I were given a free choice, I should compromise by selecting a motor car. But in a way this illustrates my point. Once you have adopted a machine it is impossible to get rid of it, save by putting another in its place. Once there were no telephones; now I feel most uncomfortable when there is none at my elbow. Yet I don't know whether I have progressed because I use a telephone and my father didn't. There should be a High Committee of Progress, sitting in Washington, to pass on every machine invented. Such a committee, composed of poets, philosophers and historians, should have the final veto power on the issuance of machinery patents. It should be their business to foresee the exact effect the adoption of any machine would have and to decree whether its adoption would or would not make for progress."

"Have you a prescribed list of machines to be abolished?" asked the Professor of Literature.

"No—to abolish any machine, once it has become a part of our community mechanism, is almost as bad as a general strike. Once machines are there, you can't get along without them. For this reason I have offered my committee as a suggestion."

"Your plan is absolutely impractical," said the Bondsman.

"That is why I think it such a good plan," retorted the Poet. "If we attempted only what is practical at the moment, we should have no progress at all."

"Your last remark sounds like an exit line to me," the Bondsman growled, setting to his feet. "I guess I'll read up on this question."

"Do," urged the Poet. "You can begin by looking over Professor Bury's 'The Idea of Progress'; follow that by Professor Inge's book of the same title."

"I thought you had cribbed your dope somewhere," the Bondsman answered as he left.

"You do me wrong there," the Poet called after him. "The Committee on Progress is my own idea."

"It is worthy of you," the Bondsman called back from the door.

## "RUS IN URBE"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Rus in Urbe"—is fully realized on the Serpentine in Hyde Park, London, in the early morning. Garbed in flannel and seated in a well-built skiff, with the sound of the water smoothly running from the sides of the easily propelled craft, the poetry of motion is comfortably appreciated. Probably the rower is a solitary splash of white on the shining water or, perhaps, one or two others are dotted about the broad expanse, but, in any case, he seems very much alone and drinks in the fresh breath of the morning with sheer delight. "Coasting" around the shore of the winding lake he gradually comes to the southern edge and runs his craft amongst a merry throng of bathers.

Continuing his voyage the rower passes beneath the great bridge which carries the road over the lake and glides into a stretch of water even more solitary than before. Here the trees hang over and are reflected in the translucent depths, and occasionally a small flock of duck of varied hues will dart beneath the overhanging branches and part the smooth, glistening water into a thousand ripples.

Pleasantly conscious of the effects of the strenuous pull the boatman eases his efforts and lazily paddles his skiff under the shade of the trees, the cool green reflections of which are a wonderfully refreshing sight for city eyes. Finally the boat slowly comes to a stop on the Kensington Gardens side of the lake, and the rower leans back in the stern, regarding the rich varied green of his surroundings with a sigh of perfect contentment.

To accentuate the sylvan nature of his immediate environment there comes the low, but persistent hum of the heavy traffic in the Bayswater road. Otherwise all is peace and quiet, and with the sheep browsing on the green sward and the absence from the range of vision of any and every kind of building, it is difficult to realize that the scene is laid in London.

## SOME AMERICAN BOOKPLATES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The gentle art of collecting a library is wonderfully enhanced by the pleasure of inserting in each additional volume a distinctive mark of ownership: the bookplate. If possession is nine-tenths of the law, to the booklover, the bookplate is often nine-tenths of possession. It expresses his personal vagaries, it exercises its



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Bookplate descriptive of owner's interest

own delicate charm, it at once marks the book as his own and denotes his discrimination in choosing both book and bookplate. So general is the appreciation of this library ornament that there even exists an American Bookplate Society, whose object is the worthy and happy one of promoting good-fellowship among the collectors of bookplates, as well as holding exhibitions, and publishing some very handsomely illustrated literature on the subject.

That American work differs from European in this field is without question. But the American designers differ among themselves as to the secret of this uniqueness. Charles O. Cornelius of the Metropolitan Museum, New York City, who designs for his friends only declares that in the main American work differs from European in its quality, which is generally not very high. John H. Elwell, who has been making bookplates nearly 30 years under Ruben Carpenter, one of the pioneer banknote engravers, declares that American work is "very distinctive and in artistic sense highly superior to that of the plates made abroad—in cleverness shown with the etching point and graver—greater display of originality in designing; in a word, the engraved plate—like our currency, stands out distinctively as typically American, and the foreign engravers have much to learn from the work of such men as A. D. French, Winifred Spencely and Sidney Smith."

Some of the most delightful work in this country is done by men who make this their avocation, as others engage in bridge or golf or mountain tramping. One of these noteworthy



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A more conventional design

ones is Thomas E. French, who is an engineer by profession, and like F. Hopkinson Smith, an artist by inclination. His tasks as professor at the Ohio State University were not so heavy but that Professor French employed his leisure in winning the prize for the most institutional plate at two annual exhibitions of the American Bookplate Society. The plates published here illustrate the artist's interest in emphasizing the personal character of the owner. Mr. S. G. McMeen is a capitalist whose hobby is archery, and who is secretary of the American Archery Association. The decorations of tulip, French lily and thistle illustrate Mr. McMeen's ancestry. According to this artist, the chief difference between American and European work is that the former is a complete decorative design, rather than a picture with the owner's name incidentally added, that is, omitting the European heraldic plates. Professor French believes "in a bookplate being obviously a bookplate, with a distinctive design and character of its own."

This is further emphasized by Ralph

M. Pearson, who writes from a picturesque address in "the ranches of Taos," New Mexico. "An artist," said Mr. Pearson in The Bookplate Chronicle, "wants to choose his limitations and then let himself go to the farthest stretch of his ability within them. Bookplates have always appealed to me as a field providing a natural set of boundaries within which there is an unlimited field for individual expression both for the owner who, in selecting subject-matter typical of his own character, chooses boundaries for the artist within which he is, or should be, absolutely free, and for the artist who because of this freedom can bring to bear all of his creative ability."

"In enjoying bookplates, then, there is a double interest—the intellectual one of reading the character of the owner as expressed in the symbols of his choice and the aesthetic, emotional one of 'feeling' the work of the artist. It is unfortunate that this latter enjoyment is a closed book to the bulk of people—which forces true art to become aristocratic when it wants to be democratic. Among my neighbors here, the Indians, art is democratic—the common possession of the whole tribe. Among 'civilized' peoples it is aristocratic—the possession of the few."

It is clear that Mr. Pearson likes to use symbols, even as primitive men have used them on totem-pole or earthen pot. He rejects the midnight oil-lamp, the bulky volume, for some individual and intimate symbol rich in personal associations. Thus in the bookplate done for Florence Lowden, the border tells the owner's history, and the center panel gives her setting: her Rock River home. The artist is influenced not a little by his chosen country of desert and mountain and of sculptured adobe houses, whose Indian and Mexican inhabitants express themselves with perfect freedom in song and dance and color. "I am trying humbly to learn from them," says Mr. Pearson, "before I, through my people, ruin them. And out of all this I can now see the coming certainty of an entirely new form of bookplate expression."

"I think that American bookplates have a chance to be, and some of them are, more free from the traditional symbol—armorial, family-tree, etc.—



Reproduced by permission  
An example of Ralph M. Pearson's art

than those of European countries. The bookplate is the symbol of an individual—not his ancestors. Europe finds it hard to realize this."

An artist who has been deeply influenced by currents from abroad is Aaron Levey, whose work is distinguished by his use of color. He claims that the finest and most artistic work has been designed in Italy, Germany, Austria and Switzerland, whose "boldness, freshness and sweep of color" he particularly admires. A maker of posters and cover sketches, Mr. Levey finds inspiration naturally enough in modern European decorative art, and it is especially interesting that he should carry this over into the tradition-ridden field of bookplate design. Thus, his own bookplate shows a young man on a hilltop with a portfolio of sketches, dark green against a pale pink leaf-patterned sky. And the bookplate done for an artist's model, Ann Brown, shows the owner in a studio pose and what quite literally might be called a brown study, for the colors are all shades of tan and sepia. The artist takes particular interest in his work, because aside from designing his plates, he engraves them on wood blocks and prints them on his own proof press.

Like everything else, the more are expended, the richer the results—often more rewarding for the artist than for the owner. The beauty of the bookplate, however, lies not merely in the delicacy of the workmanship and the charm of the design, but in its emphasis on personality, of which a library is so excellent and enduring an expression.

## BEAUTY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Jade and amber, green and gold, Turquoise, silver, ivory, Jewels radiantly hold Gleam from dark antiquity.

Here are rings that queens have worn. Here are chains that dazzled kings. Kindling colors, carved horn. Red that shouts and blue that stings. Resting in a bed of glass Hard-wrought beauty beaming lies. Nile may choke, and Empire pass. Beauty flashes, still and wise.

## ODD RENTS UNDER FEUDALISM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Not many landlords, or tenants either, are likely nowadays to read the "Tenures of Land and Customs of Manors" which Thomas Blount, searching the ancient records, compiled about 250 years ago for the entertainment of readers who might be amused to know how the inhabitants of a much earlier England had been accustomed to pay rent. The original edition of the book, printed in 1679, has become rare, but as late as 1874 the volume was republished "with large additions and improvements," and once in a while no doubt a curious reader turns the pages of a dusty copy in some large public library.

Just now, however, it has an odd and pertinent interest by way of contrast with the immediate problem of landlord and tenant, when tenants are getting together to secure new laws to curb the profiteering landlord, and landlords who have no desire whatever to examine the mounting costs of maintaining their property and are seriously put to it to determine just what constitutes a "fair rent."

Mr. Blount's researches went back to the days of feudalism, that pyramid of society in which the King was the apex and the humble "villains," often practically slaves of the soil, attached to this estate or that and paying rent in the contemporary manner to landlords from whom they could not separate themselves, were the base. Land, from our modern point of view, was cheap; gold and silver were scarce, and there was only a beginning of the use of money in paying for necessities. In these ancient tenures payment in money, when it occurs at all, is an inconspicuous part of the rent; one paid a small sum in shillings or pence yearly and added definite personal services to the lord of the manor or a definite quantity of provisions. When Edward the Confessor was King of England, for example, a tenant on land that the King owned in Alesbury paid his rent by finding three eels for the King when he should come to Alesbury in winter, and two green geese if the King came in summer, but it was also agreed between this royal landlord and his country tenant that the landlord should not come journeying into that neighborhood for his rent of eels and green geese more than three times a year. By an extension of this practical but variegated system of rent the household of the King was supported by provisions furnished from his demesnes, and various kinds of personal service were given as a payment of rent. One man might hold a small property to pay for it "by the serjeanty of finding straw for the bed of our lord the King, and to straw his chamber," when royalty happened in that vicinity; another might pay rent for a more important holding by the "service of finding two knights and four esquires in the King's army for 40 days in time of war, and to provide a steward to do suit for him at the King's court at York." So the lesser landlords, the lords of manors, received rent in terms of provisions and service; which many a modern landlord would appreciate, that liberty to move elsewhere without the landlord's permission, nor, it often happened, could the daughter of a tenant marry beyond the limits of the manor unless her father paid a fine to the landlord to make up for this loss of a tenant. Sometimes, again, the lord of the manor paid rent to a landlord of his own, as when Banbury Manor paid its rent to the Bishop of Lincoln by the serjeanty of 140 hens, and 1300 eggs. Sometimes, again, the rent consisted of but a fraction of a soldier, as when "Dionysia, daughter and heir of Robert de Crepping, holds one tott and four oxgangs of land, with the appurtenances, in Barneby, near Pucklington, in the county of York, by the service of finding part of the archer within the King's Castle of York, for 40 days, in the time of war." Dionysia, one may judge, went shares with a neighbor to provide the archer, and thus in the merry England of Richard II she held her toft, or homestead, and as much land as could be tilled by the use of four oxen.

Money Payments Small  
One finds in the "Tenures of Land and Customs of Manors" a detailed account of Tey-Magna, or Great Tey Manor, in the County of Essex, which shows the rental system of a period remote from the present time when landlords come, or send their representatives on rent day and tenants meet their obligations with more or less ready cash. Great Tey, which was paramount to and had jurisdiction over several other manors, covered a territory about 17 miles in circumference: the lord's mansion, surrounded by a moat, stood near the

center of the manor, overlooking a wide prospect, and, from the reign of King John to that of Henry VI, was the occasional summer home of the Lords Fitz-Walter. It overlooked also several manors and lands that had been granted to knights and freemen by the Great Tey Manor on various conditions and by various rents and services. One reads that the manor house of Florio, on the western side of the lord's mansion, was held by "knights' service, homage, fealty, suit of court, and by the yearly rent of 11s. 3d." and that another tenant held his estate under a rent of 3d. at Easter, 3d. at Michaelmas, a pair of gilt spurs at Pentecost, or 12d., and three pounds of pepper, and one pound and a half of cummin; also he did knight's service, homage, fealty, and suit of court, and shared with neighboring tenants of Great Tey the cost of "one man to attend the justices itinerant in Essex." Those were ceremonial days: a modern landlord cheerfully dispenses with a public act of homage on the part of his tenant, admitting his tenure and obligations, and followed by an oath of fealty, in important enough cases this is nowadays very seriously and practically taken care of in the lease; and very likely the feudal king, earl, or baron would have been equally well satisfied with such a document. But the 40 days of military service a year that was part of the knight's fee or tenure was an important item in the rent.

## Worked Out Their Rent

But these were all quite well-to-do tenants, paying their rent in part with gilt spurs and pounds of pepper or cummin. Other tenants, the "villain" or "villains" who belonged to the land in that the feudal government did not allow them to go elsewhere, paid their rent in manual labor or in provisions of one kind or another raised on their small farms. They plowed the lord's land, mowed his grass, reaped his corn, and cut his firewood; they provided his table with eggs, poultry, and vegetables. So one finds it recorded of Thurgarton and Horspall Manors, in the County of Nottingham, that every native or villain (which were such as we now call husbandmen), paid each a cock and a hen, beside a small rent in money, for a toft and one bovat of land, held of the Priory of Thurgarton—a bovat of land being the same as an oxgang, or as much as one ox could plow in a season. The farms, roughly, were about 15 acres; and the cock and hen part of the rent was paid during the Christmas season and seems to have been made rather a jolly occasion, for "that day every one, both cottagers and natives, dined in the hall."

Yet it is not a system that the world would care to go back to, even in this day of the profiteer landlords; the story of feudalism in fact shows that "profiteering," new as the word may be to dictionary-makers, had its place in the activities of medieval landlords.

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## TIBETS' FAIREST FLOWER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Bimbo," said Dawa Teering, the Tibetan, to me one day. "I will take you to a valley over there in the mountains where there are lots of flowers." "Good," I replied; "we will wait no time, but set out tomorrow."

"Let us wait a few days yet, Bimbo; there is still too much snow on the pass."

"Never mind, we need not cross the pass at present; we will go to the valley and return the same day." And on the morrow, it being now the middle of May, we set out.

Our path zigzagged up the mountain through dry pine woods, very open owing to lack of undergrowth, looking back we presently saw the river far below, twisting like a snake through the hot gorge. Continuing the ascent, we came to a region where more rain fell, and the forest thickened. At last we reached the crest of the spur. Now we looked down into another valley—and such a valley! for it was forested to the brink, and ablaze with rhododendrons of every color, from snow white, through cream, and sulphur, to rose pink, cardinal red and crimson.

"At the time of the new moon there will be a festival, Bimbo. Then the Tibetans go up into the hills and pick flowers and eat and play; the Tibetans are very fond of flowers such as these."

We descended diagonally toward the torrent, treading noiselessly on a path strewn with fallen corollas; then began the ascent of the valley itself in the silent depths of the forest—a silence broken only by the torrent swollen with melting snow. This valley, hidden away behind a mountain barrier, and thus protected alike from the scorching drafts which rush through the great gorge, and from the sunshine, is ever cool and moist. Brushing knee deep through ferns and white lilies, we found the forest presently thinning out. Streams of white-flowered clematis hung from the bushes. Suddenly we emerged into a broad meadow, with a fair view of the snowy peaks beyond framed between dark fir trees. Drifts of snow still lay about, and the murmur of a hundred brooks filled the air. The meadow was gay with flowers, but for the moment I had eyes only for one thing, a sheet of tall cowslips, quince yellow, dabbled against a dark tapestry of green. They were exquisitely graceful, the 15-inch stems proudly erect, with the slightest flexure; bearing aloft a bunch of nodding tubular flowers, so delicately colored that they could be matched only by the primrose of a sunset sky.

"Dawa Teering," I said, "we will go home now; it is far back to our hut, and we have found a flower more lovely than any other we have seen today."

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## PRICES OF CATTLE FALL IN ARGENTINA

United States Packers Said to Be Exploiting the Cattle Growers—Payments Made in Pesos of Lessened Value

The first in a series of three articles on the meat industry in Argentina was printed on Tuesday, August 17.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—That the American packing houses in the Argentine Republic are exploiting the Argentine cattle growers in an effort to make up for decreased revenues that may have resulted from anti-trust legislation in the United States, is one of the specific charges of unfair dealing which are being investigated by the Federation of Rural Societies with a view of asking Congress for anti-trust legislation directed at the packing houses which are established in this republic.

Shortly after the publication of the balance sheets of the various American packers for the year 1919, "La Nacion" published a two-column interview with Mr. Jose Maria Palma, who is recognized locally as one of the best informed men of the country on questions relating to cattle raising and the meat industry.

The exchange of opinions between packing house managers and cattle raisers which followed this interview led to the decision of the Federation of Rural Societies to investigate the matter.

### Fall in Prices of Cattle

Mr. Palma declared that to the best of his information there has been no decrease in the demand for Argentine meats abroad, yet the prices of cattle have fallen steadily for the last year, due, he charged, to a combination of the packers to keep down their costs at the expense of the Argentine cattle growers. "It must be kept in mind," he said, "that the greed of the American packers became so excessive that the American Government last year put a firm bit in their mouths and that now they are trying to obtain here some of the profits which they were compelled to renounce in the United States. This explains why it is that they pay here in pesos almost the exact amounts that they pay in gold for American cattle." (The Argentine peso is worth 42½ cents.)

### Swift Operations

Taking the Swift operations as an example, Mr. Palma attempted to show what the difference between the prices paid for cattle during the year and the prices received for the finished product amounts to 80 per cent. He said:

"Swifts offer a good example of the operation here of American packing houses. This company has a capital of \$20,000,000 gold, which includes all that is necessary for the development of ample operations, with the absolute security upon which they insist—land, buildings, machinery, and cash. We may calculate that this company will slaughter 300,000 Argentine steers this year, which will cost them 65, 240,000 pesos, based on a price of 29 centavos a pound, which is the highest they have paid since October.

The sale of the beef from these steers at 32½ centavos a pound, which here will bring Swift \$1,657,500 pesos. The sale of by-products, hides, and so forth, and the gain of the packing house in the usual difference of weight, which averages 25 pounds an animal, will bring in an additional 31,500,000 pesos, a total receipt of 1,689,000 pesos, a gain of 80 per cent over the price paid for the 300,000 steers."

He then gave figures to show that the cost of raising these animals and getting them to market leaves the cattle raisers a profit of only 8 per cent.

### Profits on By-Products

Mr. Palma stated that even if it cost the packing houses 40 centavos a pound to produce chilled beef and they sold it at 32½ centavos, they could still make a profit in the neighborhood of 30 per cent from the sale of by-products and the gain on the difference in weight. He charged that Argentine cattle raisers never have been able to collect from the packers for the full weight of their animals, the packers insisting on an allowance of 25 pounds difference in weight during shipment.

He also stated that the profits from the preparation of pork and mutton, and their by-products would pay all the operating expenses of the packers, leaving all income from beef operations as clear profit.

In urging some sort of concerted action against the packers, Mr. Palma said that the breeders themselves have never got to the point where they were willing to cooperate for their mutual benefit, and that the national government evidently does not realize that cattle raising is the chief source of wealth of the republic and that it should, therefore, be protected against unfair methods of foreigners.

"Today," he said, "the cattle raising industry is dependent entirely on the good or bad faith of these foreign packers who enforce their own laws without appeal. Whether or not they are combined in a trust, either confessed or hidden, to them matters little which."

### Packers Present Plan

Details for Disposing of Their Stockyards Being Worked Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representatives of the five big packers are in conference with H. J.

Galloway of the Department of Justice in regard to the plan for disposing of the stockyards, banks and market newspapers as provided in the terms of the consent decree which was signed last February. The extension of time granted to the packers for announcing the plan will expire on August 19. It was said at the Department of Justice yesterday that the packers have prepared a plan which they have presented for the approval of the department, but that there are details which have not been worked out. Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co., who appeared in their behalf at many of the Congressional hearings, is here as the representative of Swift & Co. and other packers combined with them in this action.

## PURE AMERICANISM URGED IN GEORGIA

Thomas W. Hardwick Takes Issue With Undemocratic Tendencies as Conceived by Founders of Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Thomas W. Hardwick, former United States Senator from Georgia, in announcing his candidacy for Governor in the coming white Democratic primary election, states that he is opposed to the League of Nations. He appeals to the "Americanism" of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson.

Among the fundamental principles of his platform, he includes a complete and eternal separation of church and state, opposition to universal and compulsory military training, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, rights of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances, opposition to government by injunction, and local self-government.

### Foes of Freedom

"A state-controlled church, or a church that undertakes to control the state, is one of the most ancient and formidable weapons of the tyrant, for with it he enslaves and controls the minds and souls of men," Mr. Hardwick says. "The most insidious and dangerous foe to the liberties of a free people is militarism—and yet at the close of this war we find it seriously proposed to establish automatic and personal conscription, for all wars, and universal and compulsory military training."

"The education of our children is of the greatest importance and shall be given my closest attention and strongest support. Without knowledge man may not know the truth, and unless men do know the truth they cannot remain free." As a practical means of increasing the efficiency of the schools, Mr. Hardwick says that it is absolutely necessary that the salaries of those entrusted with the teaching of the children shall be increased to the basis of a living wage.

### Current Abuses

The freedom of the press, Mr. Hardwick says, has been shamefully abridged in Georgia and throughout the Nation. "In many instances, without the slightest justification," he says, "newspapers and magazines that had the courage to express independent opinions and views, opinions that did not agree with the opinions of those in authority, have been censored and suppressed, under the provisions of a disgraceful espionage law that insults the traditions and endangers the liberties of a free people. The use of money in our primary elections has become so great an evil that something must be done at once to check it. The corruption, or the attempted corruption, of the voter, is the deadliest of all perils to free government."

"It is also advisable that the Legislature shall, at the earliest possible moment, pass a strict Australian ballot law, applicable to primary as well as general elections, to safeguard the secrecy of the ballot. If absolute secrecy of the ballot be assured, the individual voter can neither be intimidated nor coerced, and if the buyer can have no certainty that the vote he seeks to buy will be delivered, the buying of votes will at least be greatly minimized."

Clifford W. Walker, who resigned as Attorney-General in order to enter the gubernatorial contest, and John N. Holder, former speaker of the House of Representatives, have also announced their candidacies for Governor.

### SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES TO SPEAK

DARK HARBOR, Maine.—Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, who is passing his vacation here, will deliver several addresses after he leaves here late this week. He will visit St. Louis, Missouri on August 25 to deliver an address before the American Bar Association and then proceed to Toronto, Ontario to open the National Exhibition on August 26. From there he will go to Ottawa, Ontario, where he will deliver an address before the Canadian Bar Association. While in Ottawa the Ambassador will be entertained by the Governor General. He will return to Washington on September 5.

### FISHING SHOWS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The fisheries of Louisiana produced sea-foods worth approximately \$5,258,000 last year, according to report of the Louisiana State Department of Conservation, just issued. This is an increase of approximately \$500,000 over the production of the previous year. Some 600 boats, motor and sail, were added to the Louisiana fishing fleet, which now consists of 5417 boats, and the number of men employed increased from 10,228 to nearly 12,000.

## REPORT ON STEEL STRIKE ANALYZED

Member of Federation of Labor Calls It a Valuable Piece of Work, but Points Out a Number of Inaccuracies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Not the least significant feature of the inter-church world movement report on the steel strike is Section 6, called "organizing for a conference," and dealing in great detail with how the steel workers were organized as trade unionists, the plan methods, aims and personnel of the organizing campaign, the object and conduct of the strike, its successes, if any, and the causes of failure inherent in the organization.

The commission of inquiry concluded that the organization campaign and the strike were for the purpose of forcing a conference in an industry where no means of conference existed; that this specific conference was designed to set up trade union collective bargaining, particularly to abolish the 12-hour day and arbitrary methods of handling employees; that no interpretation of the movement as a plot or conspiracy fits the facts; that it was a mass movement in which leadership became of secondary importance; that the strike failed in its object, and that part of the failure was due to defects in the labor movement.

### Report Constructive

It is this section of the report that has encouraged editorial writers whose deductions are drawn on the pages of publications not unfavorable to the Steel Corporation to declare that the whole report is as inimical to the methods and conduct of organized labor as it is to the misdeeds and omissions of the corporation. But a close examination of this section shows that, although it is minutely critical of Labor's side of the story, it is constructive rather than destructive of Labor's aims and does not by its criticisms offset the unflinching arraignment of the 12-hour day and the traditional war of the corporation against the unions which characterize the other sections of the report.

But this is not to say that organized labor does not agree with several statements of fact and deductions from fact contained in this section. What organized labor thinks of the section was told to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Chester Wright of the American Federation of Labor. During the war Mr. Wright had charge of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, an organization which disseminated pro-war literature among the labor organizations and was largely instrumental in inspiring them to maximum support of the war policy. Mr. Wright is closely in touch with all the high officials of the federation.

### Fairly Accurate Picture

"The report as a whole," he said, "will be of long-time service. It is an exceedingly valuable piece of work. But this section is of doubtful value, although it does show with clarity and scope the size of the task organizers faced in dealing with the steel situation."

"To a large extent this section is a fairly accurate picture of the organizing side of the strike. It contains considerable criticism of the labor strategy of the organizing campaign and operation of the strike. Much of this criticism, undoubtedly, will be disputed by those who were in active control of the organizing campaign."

"But the value of this section to the labor movement is probably less than the value of any other section of the report. The reason for that is that the labor movement knows more about organizing and strike tactics than its critics know."

"As an example of some of the inaccuracies in this section, I may cite the following: In many plants the instinct of the immigrant recruit was to associate with his shopmates of different 'crafts' rather than with his 'craftsmates' from other shops. He fell more easily into a shop or plant union, which, however, would have been an 'industrial union.'"

"Now, first of all, the term 'craft' as used here and throughout the report is not the proper term. The proper term is 'trade.' Second, I have never heard anywhere else this definition of an industrial union. My understanding is that a shop or plant union is not an industrial union, but that a union of all the men in a trade, regardless of shops is an industrial union. This seems to have been a careless slip on the part of the committee. Slips of this kind can only weaken the report. "I notice also another section of the report points out that not only the corporation, but also organized labor failed to have gathered proper statistics of the labor situation in the industry."

"The report is true in this respect. Organized labor as a whole does not provide itself with proper and sufficiently clear and searching statistics. But the big point in connection with the steel strike is that the result of the organizing campaign shows that the success of organizing work is not dependent on the possession of statistics. The human conditions were, therefore, as the report itself ably shows. Not the physical and mental conditions of the workers generally known, but their inherent desire for organization was a fact available to anybody, without statistics. And that exists in every unorganized trade."

"It isn't so much that this report believes some of the labor tactics to have been wrong, or that the report is inaccurate in some respects; these are things of the past. The present and the future, regardless of the mistakes

committed either by labor organizers or investigators in the past, will tell the story of the continued growth of the workers in the steel industry into a powerful organization which shall wipe out of that industry the evils described so vividly in the report."

## RIVAL CITIES HAVE A COMMON OBJECT

Cleveland and Detroit Exchange Felicitations Over Big Jump of the Former in Population

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—That civic organizations, speaking for rival cities, may carry on the keenest competition in promoting the industrial and numerical growth of their respective communities and still recognize each other as friends working toward a common goal, so far as the entire country is concerned, is shown in the interchange of telegrams between the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland and the Board of Commerce of Detroit following the recent census announcement for these western cities.

When Moses Cleveland founded the city of Cleveland he sent word back to his friends in his native town of Windham, Connecticut, saying that this place which he had located on the southern shore of Lake Erie "might, within the lives of some people now living, equal Windham, itself, in population." Cleveland is now the fifth city in population in the United States and Detroit has jumped from ninth to fourth place, within a decade.

Having generously congratulated the Detroit Board of Commerce for its part in bringing about so wonderful a result, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has just received the following telegram from Charles H. Campbell, president of the Detroit Board of Commerce:

"The attitude of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce toward Detroit and the Detroit Board of Commerce as expressed in your wire of today is most pleasing and proves that the keenest of competition can go hand in hand with sportsmanship and friendliness. Detroit has surpassed Cleveland in population but we can hope to do no more than equal you in courtesy and good fellowship. Let us hope that the sister cities of Cleveland and Detroit may grow together and work together for all things that are good and progressive. Cleveland is a great city and her citizens may well feel proud of the record of her achievements which have been spread broadcast over the land."

## REPUBLICAN NOMINEE TO ADDRESS LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MARION, Ohio.—Three definite announcements followed yesterday's conference of Republican leaders with Warren G. Harding, Republican presidential nominee. They are:

First—The candidate will deliver a message to Labor from his front porch on Labor Day.

Second—He will elaborate on his League of Nations and international negotiations utterances in his address to a delegation from Indianapolis, Indiana, on August 28.

Third—The matter of campaign funds will be considered at a meeting of state chairmen of the Republican Ways and Means Committee here on September 4.

It was emphatically stated that readjustment of the campaign was never mentioned at the conference which was attended by Will H. Hays, national chairman, Harry S. New, chairman of the speakers bureau; Albert H. Lasker of Chicago, in charge of publicity; Henry C. Wallace of Des Moines, Iowa, and others.

## LONGSHOREMEN VOTE TO RETURN TO WORK

NEW YORK, New York.—Coastwise longshoremen, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, who have been on a strike since last April have voted to return to work at once, it was announced yesterday by Capt. T. V. O'Connor, president of the association. The terms were not made public. Mr. O'Connor said work would be resumed today or tomorrow.

## G. H. MURRAY'S UNIQUE RECORD

Tenure of Premiership of Nova Scotia Since 1896 Largely Due to Public Confidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—Hon. George H. Murray, who was returned for the sixth time as premier of Nova Scotia in the recent provincial election, has been in office since July 22, 1896. Strangely enough, perhaps, this man, who has made so remarkable a record in winning elections was three times defeated before he was once successful. In 1887 Mr. Murray was the Liberal candidate for the Dominion House of Commons in the constituency of Victoria, Cape Breton. He was unsuccessful, though he reduced the former Conservative majority from more than 300 to a modest 53. Four years later he was again defeated in Victoria in the federal election. In 1896 he contested Cape Breton County in a memorable Dominion by-election in which he opposed Sir Charles Tupper, who had returned from the High Commissioner's office at London to reenter the Ottawa Government in a last attempt to save the Conservative administration from a disruption which internal differences was hastening.

### Liberal Majority Large

Mr. Murray was defeated by Sir Charles, but a few months later the Dominion Ministry was overthrown in the general federal election, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, then Premier of Nova Scotia, was summoned to Ottawa to become Minister of Finance in the Laurier Government, and Mr. Murray, who had held a seat in the legislative council of the Province and had been a member of the Fielding government without portfolio, was called to the premiership. In the last provincial election in which the Liberal government was led by Mr. Fielding 25 Liberals were returned and 13 Conservatives. Mr. Murray made his first appeal to the people as Premier in 1897. He came out of the fight with 35 supporters out of the 38 members elected.

In 1901 he carried 36 of the 38 seats; in 1906, 33 of the 38. In 1911 the Conservatives met with slightly more success, but Mr. Murray had a majority of 16 seats when the election was over. Before the election of 1916 the membership of the House of Assembly was increased to 43 and at the polls 30 of Premier Murray's supporters were returned, as compared with 13 Conservatives. In the struggle of last month 29 Liberals were successful and seven Conservatives, together with three United Farmers' candidates and four Labor men.

### Graduate of Boston

He is a native of Grand Narrows, Cape Breton, and is of Scottish descent, his grandfather having been one of the Southland soldiers who emigrated to Nova Scotia after the wars with Napoleon. At the age of 14 Murray obtained a license to teach in a school and for several terms in those days, before trained teachers and normal schools, he taught in Cape Breton villages. A little later he took up the study of law, passed his preliminary examinations at Halifax, then went to Boston University, and in 1883 he was called to the Nova Scotia bar, becoming a Queen's counsel in 1896. But, in fact, save for a few years immediately after his admission to the bar, his profession has been that of politician, and his repeated successes at the polls as leader of the government are proof enough of the respect in which he is held.

The expansion of the coal and steel industry has been the most notable material development in Nova Scotia during the existence of the Murray government. The legislation primarily responsible for the beginnings of the industry was enacted shortly before Mr. Murray's accession to office, but administration under the legislation, and the necessary amendment from time to time of laws relating to the industry has been almost entirely his work. One of the outstanding acts of his government has been the establishment of a system of technical education throughout the Province with a technical college at Halifax as the capstone of the system.

Nova Scotia, as Mr. Murray takes pride in saying, was the first province in Canada to enter upon a technical education policy. The establishment at Truro of the only provincial agricultural college east of Ontario is another of the steps standing to the credit of Mr. Murray. Under his government's administration a Workmen's Compensation Act has been enforced, a Factory Inspection Act, and modern regulations governing coal mining operations. At the last session of the Legislature, following the action of a previous session in granting woman suffrage, an enactment was made establishing a minimum wage for women industrial workers. Foremost in the government's present program is provision for an expenditure during the ensuing five years of \$13,000,000 in the improvement of the highways of the Province. On the whole, the government has had a commendable record. It is unquestionable, however, that the Ministry's success in the recent election was chiefly due to the wide public confidence in the Premier personally.

## LEAGUE URGED AS ONLY ALTERNATIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, speaking yesterday at the Democratic State Convention at Columbus, Ohio, urged participation in the League of Nations by this country as the only alternative to a new and more disastrous war that would imperil civilization itself. He said in part:

"The Treaty has been signed by Germany; it is in force, and the future international relations of the world are being constructed under its provisions. Meantime America is standing aloof and isolated. New relationships among nations are being settled which exclude us; in a little while the rest of the world will despair of securing our cooperation and will make alliances which will not be dissolved at our request, and which will not have been made for our benefit."

"In discussing the proposed League of Nations, therefore, we must remember that if America is ever to participate in international affairs, the beginning must be made before the cement is set which binds the rest of the world into a family in which she is not a member."

"The question to be decided can be stated simply: The Versailles Treaty contains provisions for a League of Nations to preserve the peace of the world. Are we going to join the League?"

## MASSACHUSETTS TO ENCOURAGE FARMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Fostering the return of Massachusetts to its former status as an agricultural as well as an industrial region, a bulletin describing the farming advantages of the Commonwealth is being prepared by the State Department of Agriculture for distribution at the eastern states exposition to be held in Springfield, Massachusetts, in September.

Figures which the department hopes will attract many men to the soil show how much more fertile Massachusetts is than the average farm land of the United States. For corn Massachusetts averages 52 bushels to the acre against 24 of the United States average; oats, 40 against 34; rye, 20 against 14; potatoes, 137 against 95. The department further points out that this State, with 38 cities having populations from 15,000 to 750,000, has an exceptional home market for farm products.

## EMPLOYMENT RATIO SHOWS A DECLINE

Increase Shown Over July, 1919. However, Despite Reductions in Some Industries, Notably Woolen Mills of American Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Figures issued yesterday by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, show that although most industries in the United States in July last were employing more men than in July of the previous year, the closing of the mills of the American Woolen Company has reduced the number of employees at work in the woolen industry by 55.5 per cent. Much criticism arose at the company's action, and it was contended by many persons that the mills were closed to prevent production which might lead to lowered prices.

Conditions as revealed by the bureau's statistics show that employment was much more general in July, 1920, than in July, 1919, but that reductions from the June figures were general. The number of employees in the woolen industry in June, 1920, was 12,450; in the following month, after the closing of the mills, it was only 19,897. The second largest decrease was in car building and repairing, where there was a reduction of 17.1 per cent for the month. Owing to the demand for news-print, probably there was an increase of 3 per cent in the number of men employed in paper-making, the largest increase of the month. Reductions were general, averaging about 3 per cent.

Comparison of the June and July figures showed that the number of men employed in the automobile industry was slightly greater in the latter month. During July, however, reports were current that several automobile plants, believing that the public had absorbed about as many machines as it can for the present, were considering transformation of their facilities to engage in the manufacture of railway equipment, which will be contracted for in large amounts for the next few months as a result of the government assistance given the railways in buying equipment.

## SING SING BULLETIN STOPS PUBLICATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Surprise and criticism have been aroused by the fact that the Sing Sing Bulletin, published by inmates of Sing Sing prison, at Ossining, New York, has been suspended by orders Warden Lewis E. Lawes received from higher up.

B. Ogden Chisholm of this city, a well-known prison reform worker, has protested to A. E. Smith, Governor of New York, and an investigation is expected. The inmates have been publishing the paper for 21 years, originally as the Star of Hope. Three months ago Charles F. Rattigan, superintendent of prisons, ordered that its circulation be reduced from 5000 to 1500.

## FLORIDA TOWNS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PENSACOLA, Florida.—Increases in population since 1910 have been made by 42 out of 47 Florida towns and cities for which the 1920 census returns have been received. Many of the small towns and several of the larger ones have made a growth of more than 100 per cent. Zephyrhills leads the smaller towns in growth.

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## SPANISH SOCIALISTS TAKE NEW POSITION

Congress Is in Dilemma as to Which International Socialists Should Join—Delegate Proposes They Join Both

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on August 16 and 17.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—As the theme of the internationalism become more fully developed and the question as to whether the Spanish Socialist Party should attach itself to the Second or pre-war international or to the Third or Moscow international became more acute, feeling ran higher and higher at the congress of the party at the Casa del Pueblo. The proceedings were being watched and listened to by a considerable number of spectators in the gallery, of whom a fair proportion were very spirits of what might be called the Young Socialist Party, including zealots of the student class, while the presence of hostile Syndicalists was suspected. These displayed an increasing disposition to interrupt the proceedings and to express their sentiments in intemperate language, coupled with shouts and much vituperation.

Indalecio Prieto, the Bilbao deputy, a commanding figure with a forceful way about him which has made itself a factor in sittings of the Chamber in these latter days, rose to rebuke the disturbers, and for some moments chastised them severely. But, recovering themselves somewhat, the interrupters in the gallery showed a disposition to retaliate. Attempts were made to come down from the gallery to the floor, but they were frustrated. After some time it was possible to hear the next speaker, Mr. Ovejero, who lamented that the Socialist congress should be the scene of such disturbances. Referring to attacks made on Mr. Prieto, he said that the last congress had been opposed to him on this same subject, but it was recognized that he was a glory of the party. He, Mr. Ovejero, admired the formidable controversialist, and he knew and they all knew, that in the spirit of Mr. Prieto was the ideal revolutionary, which was in no wise intimidated by the conflicts in the streets.

### Opposing Syndicalists

Mr. Ovejero went on to argue that after all there were very few points of difficulty between the propositions of the majority and the minority on the committee, and the discrepancies, such as they were, were easily adjusted. It was his idea that they ought to join up to the Third International in a pure and simple fashion, the word "unconditionally" being suppressed.

Indalecio Prieto had another word to say. He complained that it was impossible to deliberate, as the congress should under the domination of a few individuals whose systematic interruptions seemed to be designed for no other object than producing a scene. He knew also that the interrupters were not Socialists nor those who recently—and in his opinion too precipitately—separated themselves from the party. "They are," he exclaimed, "the Syndicalists, our declared enemies, who shed the blood of the Vicayan workers and tried to overthrow our organization."

There was another uproar at this declaration, and some of the interrupters now made a move toward the press table, having formed the idea that one of the reporters was one of the Socialists to whom they took most objection. After strenuous efforts peace was restored again, and before this session rose Indalecio Prieto observed that certain enemies who believed that they should attach themselves to the Second International nevertheless would abide by the decision of the conference if they elected to join the Third.

### Visit to Mr. Malvy

At the beginning of the session on the following day Alvaro Angulo gave a report on a visit he had paid to the exiled French former Minister, Mr. Malvy, and then the debate on the question of the internationalism was resumed by Fabra Ribas, who described the work done during the war by the English Labor Party, without the assistance of which, he said, the Russian revolution would never have kept going. He urged that it was necessary not to lose contact with the English, the French and the Americans if the Spanish Socialists wished to accomplish any effective work. He was in favor of going to Geneva with a firm criterion in the way of rejection of the guidance of the German Social-Democrats, but of refraining from condemning the party until it had been heard and a proper judgment had been formed upon it.

The great necessity of the time was to bring about the unity of the maximum proportion of the proletariat. Giving consideration to the tenets of the Moscow international, he urged that peoples had their own special temperaments, and it was impossible to apply hard and fast rules in such a case. After various other speakers had spoken for and against entry into the Third International and the public in the gallery had once again shown a pronounced disposition to take a turn in the proceedings by creating scenes, Mr. Besteiro, the Socialist University professor, rose to speak.

### Need for Decision

Mr. Besteiro urged that whatever they did they must now come to some definite and final resolution in this important matter. They had made declarations of solidarity with the leaders of the Russian revolution. If,

subsequent to that, they had remained silent, it was because the Russian revolution and the Third International had served as a pretext for campaigns which had debased the true ideas of Socialism. In texts that had been issued from the office in Amsterdam as well as in the manifesto of the Communists International, ideas were expressed which might be Syndicalist or anarchist but which anyhow could not be adjusted to the ideas of Marxism. Mr. Besteiro then examined the bases of those who supported adherence to the Third International. One of their first points was uncompromising opposition to the bourgeois parties and the National Socialists. But, he asked, was not rupture with the former part of their existing program, while as to the National Socialists they did not exist in Spain? Another point of the Third Internationalists was that there should be union with such elements of the proletariat who, though not part of their party were always with them in the war of the classes.

### Action of Masses

The Third Internationalists had also on their program "Action of the masses"—still less was there anything new about such an idea. Again "Dictatorship of the proletariat"—there was no Socialist who did not adopt that idea. The only ones who rejected it were the Reformists. He went on to try to show that what the extremists advocated was what others had previously worked for, although called by different names and sometimes supported by different methods. The system of the Soviets was merely the beginning in rough Russia of the system of combination, and it corresponded to what in a more perfect state of such effort were, for example, the English Trade Unions. But in reality, he urged, both Russians and English were equally necessary for the existence of a solid international. If the advent of the Labor party to power in England was one of their early hopes, and if the German Social Republic continued its movement towards the Left, those countries would be with Russia, the foundation of an international action.

Countries which had already established a Socialist regime should enter the Third International, but those which still struggled against a predominant bourgeoisie ought to affiliate themselves to the Second.

Mr. Besteiro from this point proceeded to conjure up visions of some extraordinary possibilities. He said that now that tremendous campaigns were going on through Spain in regard to the possession of Tangier, it was worth while to remember that Tangier once was Portuguese. Therefore Spain might have trouble not with France but with Portugal! And if that happened the Portuguese would come to the aid of the state of the Spanish army! That would mean revolution, and would heaven that in such circumstances they had Bolshevik!

### PEACE LEAGUE TO RESTATE PURPOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace plans to hold a meeting soon for the purpose of restating its purpose in favor of the League of Nations covenant with such reservations as can be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the United States, and be accepted by the governments now members of the League. The League by its articles of incorporation, is presented from entering politics in any manner or to advance or oppose any political candidate; hence the re-statement of position will not include any word as to the Republican and Democratic candidates for President.

### SOUTH DAKOTA HIGHWAY CHIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—J. M. Morin of Huron, has been appointed chairman of the highway committee of the South Dakota Development Association, and will have direct charge of the work of drafting and submitting proper legislation on the proposed plan to hard-surface the trunk highways of South Dakota.

## NO PROPAGANDA IN FREEMASON RANKS

Anti-Masonic Writers Fail to See That in Britain and France Religious and Political Propaganda Is Strictly Banned

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Just at the present many of the Provinces are holding their annual Provincial Grand Lodge and Chapter meetings, and all, without exception, are reporting record attendances as well as considerable accessions to membership during the past year.

The Kent meeting, held at Chatham under the chairmanship of Colonel F. S. W. Cornwallis, the Provincial Grand Master, was preceded by a special service in the Parish Church. Two hundred guineas were voted for each of the three central Masonic Institutions. In addition it was decided to purchase a presentation to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, to be known as the Cornwallis Presentation, to commemorate the Provincial Grand Master's chairmanship at the last festival, when a record collection was announced, as well as a presentation on behalf of the Castle Lodge at Sandgate, No. 1435, the members of which subscribed upward of £1000 at that gathering.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Gloucestershire was also preceded by a service in the Cathedral, the lodge meeting being held in the Chapter House.

### Increased Membership

Lincolnshire also held a service in the parish church at Grantham before assembling for Masonic business. All these reported large accessions of membership during the year, while the reports of the several charity associations were of a very satisfactory character.

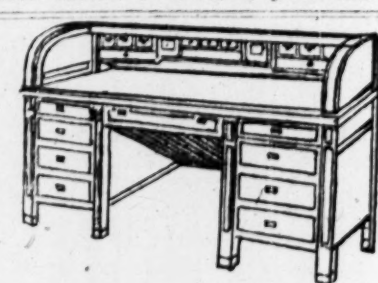
Cornwall Provincial Mark Lodge has also held its annual gathering under the presidency of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, P. Colville Smith, who is also the Grand Secretary of Craft and Royal Arch Freemasons. Here also progress was reported, no fewer than 84 advancements during the year being reported, no mean achievement in a province consisting of only 12 lodges. On the same day a new Mark Lodge was consecrated, the first event of that character for 30 years. It was dedicated to St. Columba, one of the many saints venerated in Cornwall, of whose history much uncertainty exists. She is believed to have been a disciple of St. Patrick and to have been martyred by a heathen king of Cornwall, and the Church of St. Columba is said to have been built upon the scene of her martyrdom. One point, however, not mentioned by the consecrating chaplain in his oration, was the fact ascertained with as much definiteness as a historical fact of that age can be verified, that St. Columba received her early education and training at the hands of the Druids, whose ceremonies were in many respects similar to those of Freemasons of modern times, and who are regarded by many as their forerunners.

### Masonic Garden Parties

The Peterborough Brethren have just held a garden party in aid of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, the opening ceremony of which was performed by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Mr. T. Horton, in the unavoidable absence of Lord Lilford. It proved one of the most successful fêtes held in the district for very many years past.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne also a garden party has been held during the past few days in aid of the Northern Counties Orphanage, under the auspices of the Temperance Lodge, No. 2557, the object being to raise funds for the endowment in perpetuity of a cot. This is not the only work of this nature undertaken recently by the lodge.

Alexander S. Low of Dundee has been installed Grand Superintendent



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of the Royal Arch Province of Angus and Mearns by the Earl of Cassillis, First Grand Principal. Immediately following this ceremony the newly installed Grand Superintendent consecrated a new chapter under the title of "Ancient, No. 470, Dundee." At the proceedings following this important double ceremony, the Earl of Cassillis said it was extremely interesting to note that seven out of the 20 oldest Scottish Chapters were to be found within the province of Angus and Mearns. He was pleased to know there was so much Masonic enthusiasm in Dundee, and although there had been some difficulty hitherto in erecting a temple, he thought something might still be done to get a building in the city worthy of their great Order.

At the Town Hall, Whiteley, in the Isle of Ely a day or two since, the Rev. Canon J. H. Gray, Provincial Grand Master of Cambridgeshire, consecrated the St. Andrew Lodge, No. 4087. It is really the revival of an old Lodge which lapsed about a hundred years ago.

### A Munich Critic

Dr. Friedrich Wochl of Munich has just published a work which he has named "Weltfreimaurerei, Weltrevolution, Weltrepublik," in which there is much unconscious humor. He imagines that the Grand Orient of France is carrying on a revolutionary conspiracy on much the same lines as the Illuminati, Carbonari, and other societies of a past age. He ignores the fact that English Freemasons are not in "communion" with either the Grand Orient or the Grand Lodge of France and declares that out of 225,000 Freemasons in Great Britain, 43,000 are Jews. The first mentioned figure is unmistakably an under-estimate and the latter undoubtedly an exaggeration. He is drawing equally on his imagination when he describes the Drury Lane lodge as devoted to advertising the merits of Jewish actors and the Savage Club Lodge to supporting the Yellow Press.

When will anti-Masonic writers grasp the simple fact that in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and in France, too, religious and political propaganda are strictly banned and prohibited. The Roman Catholic Church forbids, under the pain and penalty of major excommunication, its members from becoming initiated into Freemasonry, although it is a well-known fact that not a few have risked this and been duly initiated, there being nothing in the constitutions of the craft to forbid them joining or even permitting them to be questioned as to their religious belief beyond a belief in the existence of a Supreme Being and the immortality of the soul.

### An Amusing Charge

It is also a fact that the list of Grand Lodge officers in England contains the names of more than one member of that Church. The reconciliation of their Masonic position with their religious belief is a personal matter, with which the craft does not in any way interfere; but to attribute political or religious propaganda to Freemasonry is a persistent and wilful mis-statement which certain writers are continually making; and now Dr. Wochl is reviving the ancient charge against the Jews of conspiring through the Masonic order for world-domination which, to say the least, is somewhat amusing.

"Everywhere," he says, "the Jews are the most vigorous and active Freemasons." The number of Jewish Lodges in England can be counted on the fingers of one hand. There is one in Scotland and none in Ireland, and possibly the number of Jewish Freemasons throughout the United Kingdom would not run very high into four figures. It is, of course, not possible to ascertain with any degree of exactitude the number of Jewish brethren on the continent.

but, certainly, were political propaganda permitted there and, speaking generally, it is prohibited in the majority of European Jurisdictions as it is at home, its practical influence would be negligible.

## NATIONAL DESIGNS IN AIRCRAFT TYPES

Commander Hunsaker, U. S. N., Says England Has Followed Naval Architects' Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

LONDON, England—The Duke of York presided recently at the meeting of the Royal Aeronautical Society, which was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, at which Commander Jerome C. Hunsaker, engineer division, United States Navy, delivered his lecture, on aeronautics. Previous to the lecture, the president of the society announced that the Duke of York had consented to become a patron of the Royal Aeronautical Society, that Air-Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard and Commander Hunsaker had been elected honorary fellows of the society, and that Air-Commander Brooke-Popham had been elected to succeed him as president of the society next year.

The Duke of York in his address introducing Commander Hunsaker said: "It is a great pleasure to me to preside at a lecture in memory of Wilbur Wright, the great American pioneer of aviation, and to have the pleasure of introducing Commander Hunsaker. I feel that some of us may not realize the height of his attainments so I shall say a few brief words on the subject."

### An All-Round Designer

"Commencing the study of aviation in 1908 when he left the United States Naval Academy, Commander Hunsaker has risen to be one of the greatest authorities on aircraft design. Among other notable things accomplished by him, Commander Hunsaker designed the first ship built in America. He designed the installation of the first Liberty engine to take the air, and was responsible for the general design of the N. C. trans-Atlantic flying boats, one of which, as you know, succeeded in the trans-Atlantic flight. Being in charge of the design as well as construction, he was responsible to the American Government for the design of all airships, aeroplanes, and seaplanes as well."

In his paper, Commander Hunsaker remarked that while aeronautics "as a science and useful art was new, naval architecture was hoary with age." Noah probably considered, and evidently reached, a successful solution of the problem of animal transport. The very same problem confronted our naval architects in the great war. King Hiram of Tyre, too, must have had a very fair architect who could fashion strong ships from cedar of Lebanon.

### "Cut and Try"

Aeronautical architects had not the hundreds of years' experience to apply their work that naval architects had. With small air-machines a method of "cut and try" was possible, without unduly draining the purse or the patience. With bigger machines, however, this could not be done.

In England, it seemed to him, the lecturer added, the country had followed the naval architects' methods in aircraft design more than in other countries. In France, less experience and more originality was shown—though this was not always a good thing. The German tendency for "professional designs," which once ruled aeroplane construction in that country, was based too strictly on theory, resulting in strange awkward-looking structures such as the Taube. In America, they had suffered from the designs of the inventor without experience. On the whole, he believed that the best designs were produced by men of science and applied imagination.

## AUSTRALIA'S LACK OF COASTAL SHIPS

Government Committee Asks for Vessels to Be Placed in Coastal Trade—Much Produce Is Awaiting Shipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Problems of Australia's coastal shipping have been brought prominently before the public by evidence given before the select-committee of the House of Representatives on sea carriage. An interim report by the committee urges the Commonwealth government immediately to place the most suitable vessels of its own line in the Australian coastal trade, as enormous quantities of necessary produce are awaiting shipment.

Acting on this report, the federal government has utilized several vessels of its mercantile fleet and may recall other vessels now overseas. Steps are also being taken by the federal government to ascertain the possibility of purchasing steamers to add to the Commonwealth Line. The urgent nature of the recommendations by the select committee are apparent from the following summary made by them of the results of the lack of coastal shipping in Australia:

### Wheat Must Be Shipped

1. Considerable quantities of wheat are awaiting carriage from South Australia and Victoria to New South Wales and Queensland to provide food for the people in those states.

2. For some time householders in Victoria and in other states have not been able to obtain coal, and at present only limited supplies are available.

3. There is an alarming shortage of coal throughout Australia for railway and other public utilities, as well as for manufacturing purposes.

4. Enormous quantities of chaff and other produce are awaiting shipment in South Australia, and Western Australia, which are urgently required in New South Wales and Queensland for feeding stock in the drought-stricken areas.

5. There are large accumulations of general cargo, including fruit and other perishable products, at various interstate ports for shipment to other states, amounting to thousands of tons.

6. Vast accumulations of timber are banked up in Western Australia, Tasmania and Queensland which are urgently required in other states.

7. At least 15 additional steamers could be fully employed on the coast and 20 could be usefully employed.

### Ships Used as Transports

In an interesting review of the position of coastal shipowners, W. E. Moxon, manager of the Adelaide Steamship Company of Queensland, furnished the select committee with evidence on behalf of the Australian Steamship Owners Federation, and incidentally threw light on the present coastal position.

### On Pre-War Basis

"It may, therefore, be claimed that Australian coastal freight from 1914 to 1918 practically remained on a pre-war basis. The shipowners had to sacrifice very lucrative overseas trade that would have enabled them to make the necessary provision which shipowners of other nations have done, including such possible future competitors with British shipping as the Dutch, Scandinavians and Japanese, to replace losses and to restore their diminished and war-worn fleets."

Now that the interstate fleets are passing back from the hands of the government to their owners, the coastal traffic has not yet been overtaken, although certain of the shipowners have agreed to work their steamers as one fleet at the present juncture for the public benefit.

"The present high rate of interest for money, the high cost of building ships, the high rate for chartering steamers, and the proposed duty on ships bought or chartered for three months or over, for employment on the Australian coastal trade, render it impossible," continued Mr. Moxon, "to introduce new tonnage at present and run them at the existing coast rates and conditions. To attempt to do so would be disastrous."

"The government control of coastal shipping has not been a financial success, and the reason is attributable to the exceptionally low rates of freight ruling on the Australian coast—about one-fourth of the world's parity during the war, and at the present time about one-third of the world's parity."

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## RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Their Position May Be Regarded  
as Realization of the Boldest  
Hopes of Those Desiring State  
Based on Civic Equality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—There has recently arrived from Prague an interesting account of the present political status and opportunities of the women of Tzecho-Slovakia. It is claimed that the position of women today in respect of political rights in that progressive little republic may be regarded as the realization of the boldest hopes of those who have labored for the civic rights of woman, and of the hopes of all who have desired to see civic equality forming the basis of the State. Since the war ended women have been placed on complete equality of rights with men, all differences of class and standing having vanished so far as concerns the political rights of citizens of the Republic. A universal, equal, direct and secret franchise, active and passive, has been introduced.

The Charter of the Tzecho-Slovak Constitution, adopted on February 23, 1920, by the National Assembly—the so-called Revolutionary Parliament—lays down in its first paragraph: "The people is the one and only fountain of state authority in the Tzecho-Slovak Republic." Paragraph 106 states: "Privileges based on sex, birth, or profession are not recognized." Paragraph 9 says: "The right of voting at elections to the House of Deputies is enjoyed by all citizens of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, irrespective of sex, who have attained the age of 21 years, and who fulfill all the other conditions laid down in the rules of franchise relating to such elections."

### A Radical Change

There are few places in the whole world where such a radical change has taken place in the position of women with regard to political rights. The republic guarantees absolute equality of rights. This equality has not been won by violence or by a surprise attack. It has grown from tradition—a fact which so much enhances its value—it has been prepared and worked up to through many years by the women's movement, and is therefore all the more logical and founded on a surer basis.

This liberated people have bestowed by their new Constitution absolute equality of civic rights even upon their former oppressors. This fact alone will possibly suffice to prove how deep is the fountain of their justice, how strong a bulwark of right this little land, wedged up in the middle of Europe, is. While in Hungary revolution followed on revolution, while in Germany Bolshevism has alternated with reaction, and again with socialism of a mild form, while in Austria battles were fought in the streets, in Vienna, the Tzecho-Slovak Republic has all along stood firm on the foundation of true democracy and justice, in matters social and racial, to all.

### Women on National Committees

It might be asked "How does the equality of rights of women work in actual practice?" It was established even before the war ended. There had arisen throughout the whole country "national committees" which prepared the revolution, and which subsequently took over the executive power in the State. These committees were composed of delegates from every political party and among the members of the "national committees" there were very many women—some even taking high office in the committees.

Women were met with at the close of the war, in all corporate bodies, and occupying responsible positions to a degree unknown before. It is indeed true that Tzecho-Slovak women, even in the eyes of the Austrian Government, were ripe for political responsibility. Otherwise they would not have been condemned as they were, interned and persecuted just as were the men, and Tzech men found in them a steadfast support and self-sacrificing co-operators.

Immediately on the revolution taking place on October 28, 1918, the cooperation of women in the work of political institutions took an official form. The central "National Committee" declared itself appointed by the will of the people as a law-giving National Assembly, and women obtained here, too, their places. Of 269 members of Parliament only eight, it is true, were women, but they played a very honorable part, at a period of great responsibility, in the laying of the foundations of the State.

### More Women Voters

In the sittings of Parliament, women were successful exponents of their own views, and the views of the parties to which they belonged; they presented bills before Parliament and frequent successes attended their efforts. They proposed plans for the betterment of the social conditions of students; for the taking over by the state schools and places of education hitherto conducted by monasteries, convents, or other church organizations; for converting into state institutions, reorganizing and extending women's technical and industrial schools, and schools of domestic economy; and for regulating the legal position and the conditions of advancement of women teachers in the national schools.

In June, 1919, the first elections took place, namely—the elections to local and municipal bodies—and from these are gathered the following interesting statistics. The number of women voters was much larger than that of men voters. Of the total number of voters 2,746,641 of 54 per cent were women, and only 2,302,916 or 46 per

cent men. Also the duty of recording their votes was better fulfilled by the women than by the men, 90.4 per cent of men voting as against 92.6 per cent of women.

### Women Not Conservative

One of the many objections to bestowing the franchise on women was the argument that they would vote conservatively. The opposite has, however, proved to be the case. After the elections, the Socialist parties recorded their thanks to women for their victory, a victory which actually saved the country from convulsions, for as soon as the broad masses of the people were enabled to take up the administration of the local areas in a due degree, they bore patiently all the discomforts of post-war distress, and the ever-increasing rise in prices.

The first elections to Parliament, the House of Deputies and the Senate, did not take place until the end of April, 1920, and it is therefore impossible for the moment to give precise statistics relating thereto. So much, however, is certain—that women took a great part in these elections. Out of 302 members elected to the House of Deputies 13, that is 4 per cent, were women. Out of 150 to the Senate 3, that is 2 per cent, were women. It is clear that public opinion in the various parties, has been influenced by the opposition to women's suffrage displayed by the French Government, and by the men of Switzerland; otherwise women would certainly have gained a larger number of representatives.

The "revolutionary" National Assembly was purely Tzech. The Germans and Magyars were at that time, although co-citizens, in revolt against the republic; they refused to recognize it, and proclaimed certain districts as independent; the Magyars, indeed, even took up arms against the republic. And yet the constitution has given equal electoral rights to all. By taking part in the elections they have acknowledged their citizenship of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic; they have recognized that the nation of Huss, of Comenius and of Masaryk is loyal and ready for friendship; that even when the Tzechs had the political power absolutely in their hands they did not abuse it even against those who were for centuries their foes.

### Tzech Declaration

The Tzech declaration of December 8, 1870, continuing the work of Comenius, proclaimed even then the Wilsonian fundamentals of today, namely, that of the right of nations to self-determination. It stated, "All nations, whether great or small, have an equal right to self-determination and their equality ought to be equally respected. Only by the recognition of equal rights, and by reciprocal respect for the unfettered self-determination of all nations, can their rights, liberty and fraternity, universal peace and true humanity flourish."

The University of Prague was the first complete university, after that of Paris, possessing all faculties, and it was also the first in Central and Eastern Europe, and that not only chronologically, but also in virtue of its splendid organization. Tzecho-Slovakia has its own characteristic national art, it has built up a splendid educational system, has scarcely an illiterate, and has attained all this against the will and under the displeasure of Austrian Governments. The women of the country founded a high school for girls which was the first to be founded in the former Austrian Empire. Vienna afterwards followed their example. All this, too, was done in the face of the opposition of a hostile government.

### Oldest Suffrage Rights

Tzech women can boast of the oldest rights of suffrage in the whole world, for these date from the year 1861. It is believed that it was the conscious effort of Tzecho-Slovak women alone that saved these rights from perishing. Of all Central, Western and Eastern Europe—excepting Finland—it was in Bohemia that the first woman was elected to Parliament.

All the larger Tzech parties give their women members places in the councils of the parties, in the executive and administrative bodies both central and local. Women also are appointed party secretaries and members of special committees. Sometimes they are also nominated presidents of local organizations, or otherwise placed at the head of organizations.

Every election so far has meant an advance in the political consciousness of women generally. The consciousness of the equality of rights of men and women in this political collaboration is growing day by day.

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## PORTUGAL'S EFFORT AT CABINET MAKING

Idea of a National Ministry Is  
Mentioned, but Belief Is Held  
That It Would Be but a  
Concentration of the Left

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—The most recent failure in the matter of cabinet making in Portugal was Herculeano Galhardo. It was fully expected; but the almost impossible commission will be offered to many before any business is really accomplished in this matter. Gen. Abel Hipolito was given the job after the other one had failed. He also stood no chance. It is not enough to be a general in Portuguese politics in these days. As between the Right and the Left it is very difficult to see what is to be the outcome of this struggle, for Portuguese politics have fallen into such a state of complexity and confusion that it does not appear possible that any useful solution can be brought to these continual crises. The public has long since lost confidence, and said bitter things about the politicians. The opinion is expressed in responsible quarters that the very best thing to do in the interests of the country would be to send them all to the Cape Verde Islands, and start afresh with patriots; but there is the fear that the new brood, with the example set before them for so long, might quickly take up the same bad courses as their predecessors.

In this connection the idea of the dissolution of Parliament is more and more spoken of, whatever Parliament may think of it, and despite the fact that it is known the President of the Republic is against it. But the people think that the only thing to do at present is to clear out this mass of representatives, who, it is declared, have entirely lost all sense of their responsibilities and betrayed the interests of the country in her hour of greatest need, doing nothing but engaging in negotiations and intrigues for the transfer of themselves from one party or section to another.

### Indiscipline Increases

The idea of the national ministry is mentioned from time to time, but it is being looked upon with much suspicion. The newspaper, "A Situação," suggests that it would be but the pretext for the formation of what would be in reality a ministry of concentration of the Left, which would be worse, if possible, than the government which last resigned. The paper says that it would be in such a way as this that Antonio Maria da Silva might bring the water to his mill without the risks of a revolution. The Premier of such a national ministry would be Bernardino Machado.

The indiscipline to which the politicians have condemned the country increases. Bomb-throwing is as frequent as ever, and, though until lately there had been some withdrawal of the patrols from the streets, they have had again to be put on. There were serious results from the throwing of a bomb at Monsanto recently, and trouble with the street cars. A bomb, which exploded, was thrown under one of these, and what happened to the composure of the passengers may be imagined. However, there were no injuries. The street car employees have appointed committees of vigilance for their own protection at the various stations.

### Protest Against Senate

Just before the resignation of the recent Ministry an attempt was made to organize a demonstration of protest against the Senate for having rejected a vote of confidence in the government. The Republican Guard, however, was called into play to prevent the demonstration, scattering the groups that tried to form it. No significance is to be attached to such an attempted demonstration any more than to any other political movement in Portugal now, sincerity and sense of responsibility having departed from everywhere.

Bernardino Machado, it is noticed

is showing a tendency to make himself more and more prominent for the first time after his exile. The other day he presided over a meeting of extremists that was held to protest against conceding amnesty to the political prisoners, a great question in Portugal. Having regard to Bernardino Machado's enforced exile in Paris for a considerable period until about a year ago, this is peculiarly interesting, but such a thing easily passes in Portugal.

There is bad news from Setubal, where the people have been in revolt and where the Republican Guard has been in hot conflict with them. However, though the news is bad, the people generally, as so few of them read, do not get nearly all of it, and they are getting even less than before since now all the newspapers have put up their prices both for ordinary sales and subscriptions in accordance with a decree compelling this to be done, which decree was issued at the instance and by the petition of the majority of the Portuguese journals. Despite this petition, one or two of the papers protest against the course that has been taken and write in sarcastic terms about those who put forward the plea. Certain it is that the stupendous ignorance of the people of Portugal, which in some ways is almost akin to that of an uncivilized people, cannot be diminished as the result of such measures as this, and it is not the only one of its kind. Newspapers everywhere, of course, are having to increase their prices in these days in consequence of paper and other difficulties, but the Lisbon dailies had already been increased in this way, while at the beginning, in number of pages, quality and quantity of matter, and above all in the quality of the paper, which would hardly bear handling and could not stand the ink, they were among those of poorest value in Europe. They are now without rivals. In fairness, however, it should be said that while certain newspapers of eminence are notoriously corrupt, there are one or two others that have an acute sense of the dangers of the country and with sincerity and vigor denounce the politicians and all their works.

Without being an alarmist and without exaggerating, let it here be said in a final note that there is talk everywhere of the imminence of revolution. The politicians themselves talk of it. Of course there has been such talk before, and there may be nothing in it. But it would be wrong to suggest that the conditions do not make for revolution. But where are the leaders and what is going to be done with revolution?

## BUMPER WHEAT CROP LIKELY IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—That Canada's 1920 wheat crop will be nearly 100,000,000 bushels in excess of that of last year is the estimate of the Department of Agriculture here. The department figures upon a total for the present year of 268,338,000 bushels, as compared with the final estimate of 133,260,000 for 1919. This estimate is based on daily reports up to July 31, and no appreciable change in the estimate is anticipated.

The oat crop, it is estimated, will yield 496,968,400 bushels, as compared with 394,387,000 last year. Barley is expected to yield 63,438,500, as against 55,389,400 bushels last year. The total yield of hay and clover is estimated at 12,863,900 tons, from 10,409,000 acres, or an average of 1.25 tons per acre, as compared with last year's record of 16,348,000 tons. Flaxseed is nearly doubled, the estimate being 10,507,000 bushels, as compared with 5,472,800 last year.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of fall wheat for all Canada is 23½ bushels, as compared with 23¼ bushels last year and with 22½ bushels, the decennial average for the period 1910-19. The yield is therefore ¼ of a bushel over average. The harvested area this year is 740,300 acres, as against 672,793 acres last year, and the total yield, in round numbers, is 17,000,000 bushels, as against 16,000,000 last year.

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## WILL FRANCE NOW REDUCE HER ARMY?

Three Classes Are Serving at the  
Present Time, and Each  
Class Called Up Numbers a  
Quarter of a Million Men

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—One of the most important problems which presents itself to France is the reduction of the period of military service. It was hoped at one moment that there would, indeed, be a great disarmament scheme for all nations, and that the large armies which existed on the continent before the war would be forever abolished. Alas, this is one of those hopes which hardly seem to be capable of immediate realization, and if Germany is compelled to disarm France does not feel that she can voluntarily undertake her own disarmament.

There are all around us wars and rumors of wars. Nevertheless, the force of public opinion will compel the government to take some steps toward the reduction of the formidable hosts which have been kept under arms. Roughly, it may be said that each class of recruits called up in France numbers 250,000 men, and as there are at the present time three classes serving it will be seen that an enormous force, surely greater than France permanently needs, is being kept in existence.

### A Citizen Army

The service of three years was introduced just before the war. Previously every Frenchman at the age of 21 was compelled to join up, and he was kept soldiering for two years. It is obvious that to cut two years out of his life at the very beginning of his career, or in the middle of his studies, was economically pernicious for France as well as damaging for the individual. Moreover, the life in barracks often produces at that impressionable period undesirable results on the character. Then, in view of the German menace, the two years' obligatory service was actually increased to three, not, however, without a tremendous parliamentary battle. John Jaurès, the great Socialist orator, was the leading opponent of the loi de trois ans, his contention being that the barracks, far from improving the recruit even from the military point of view, was demoralizing. He believed in a short but efficient training and in a sort of citizen army. The three years' law was passed, but even in the opinion of many military experts it offers no advantages whatever. The most that can be said for it by its supporters is that there is always available a big army ready mobilized, but as this army is not on the frontier, scattered all over the country, the argument is not altogether convincing.

### Germany's Advantage

At any rate the question is now asked, why with Germany reduced to an army of 100,000 or even 200,000 men France should maintain such large armies. It has not escaped notice that Germany has a considerable economic advantage in being compelled to reduce her forces. France, with so many unproductive men, with so many careers spoiled, with the cost of their upkeep, is much worse off than Germany. For what reason? Certainly, there is much unrest that serves to justify the advocates of a large army to some extent, but the people resent the maintenance of unnecessary forces. It has just been stated that it is the intention of the War Minister to pro-

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## IRISH BAR AND SINN FEIN COURTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—At the recent Clonmel Assizes, the Grand Jury passed a resolution which may have a far-reaching effect, stating that the Malicious Injuries Act was never intended to apply to acts committed under the present conditions in the country, and that Parliament should provide moneys to defray all compensation awards found to be attributable to the present state of unrest. Manorhamilton rural district council declined to consider a claim for £11,460 in respect of barracks destroyed at Glencar, Five-mile-bourne and Kilgarragh. At Newry, Rural district council it was similarly decided "that the people could not be held responsible for acts of war."

Judge Dodd in addressing the grand jury at Donegal Assizes described the country as going from bad to worse. In the past four months, he said, the specially reported cases numbered 123, while during the corresponding period last year only 18 similar cases were recorded. These included one attempt at murder, malicious injuries, intimidation, threatening letters and raid for arms. The grand jury commended the police for their fearlessness and devotion to duty under the present most trying circumstances. The usual strong guard of military and police was in evidence, and machine guns were placed in position behind a fortification of sandbags.

In opening the North Tipperary Assizes at Nenagh recently the Lord Chief Justice announced that the reported cases numbered 148 as against 26 for the same period last year. These embraced eight cases of murder, including those of Constables Roch and Healy at Toomevara, and Constables McCarthy and Finn at Lackamore. Chief Justice Molony reminded the people who professed to despise English law, that both the Brehon laws of old Ireland, and the Mosaic law enforced the command "Thou shalt not kill and thou shalt not steal" in the same way as did the English law now being administered. He recalled the heroic resistance of the police defending the barracks at Borrisokane, Holycross and Rearscross, and said these men deserved to be remembered for "heroic courage, grim determination and devotion to duty."

The question of the attitude of the government with regard to the Irish Bar and Sinn Fein courts is now under consideration. The Bar Council has decided to penalize barristers who practice in these courts.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To arrange for the eighth convention of the World's Sunday School Association, the Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Price, assistant general secretary of the association, left Sunday on his way to Tokyo where the convention will be held October 5-14.

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## CANADIAN PREMIER OPENS UP CAMPAIGN

Mr. Meighen Defends Legislation of the Union Government and Supports Policy to Develop Industry Through Tariff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

STIRLING, Ontario—Before an audience composed of electors from the seven counties of East and West Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Northumberland, Prince Edward, Frontenac, and East Peterboro, the Hon. Arthur Meighen delivered his first campaign speech since coming to the position of Prime Minister. Hitherto Mr. Meighen has confined his remarks to non-partisan and non-political subjects. On the present occasion he threw down the gauntlet to all the parties and groups throughout the Dominion which are arrayed against him, asking no quarter or compromise, and promising none. Free traders and "fiscal hangers" he denounced, and a national policy for the development of Canadian industry through a customs tariff he held up as the right and proper policy. He defended the legislation of the late Union Government, paid high tribute to Sir Robert Borden, and declared that the new National and Liberal and Conservative Party was the logical successor of the government of Sir Robert. His attitude toward the Agrarian Party was one of fight, rather than of wooing, but to the Liberal Party he devoted little attention.

### Fiscal Policy Explained

The fiscal policy of the new government he summarized as follows:

"The financial policy of this government is to go in debt no farther. The financial policy of this government is to get revenue to carry on the work of government and to pay our debts.

"The tariff policy of this country is to keep Canadian workmen in Canada. When you find workmen's houses put up in hundreds for sale, you will soon find hard times for everybody. The policy of the government is to enlarge employment and markets and add to the size of Canada.

"The policy of the government is to make goods here and keep the people here, with plenty of work for every class of man. The policy of the government is to give Canadian industries of every kind just enough advantage in the Canadian markets as to make it pay better to stay here and expand than to diminish their plants or to leave."

### Sir Robert's Devotion

Concerning the "birth" of the new party he said: "Sir Robert Borden, exhausted and broken with 24 years of public service, has laid down the premiership. I think I speak the mind of every sincere and intelligent Canadian when I say that he gave this Dominion an example of great devotion. I believe I agree with the vast majority, including many who honestly differed from some articles of his policy, when I say that he gave us, as well, an example of great capacity. It is one of the penalties of fame that the best words cannot be spoken and the best estimate made while the subject under review still lives, but I am confident history will do early justice to our late Premier and place his name close to the front among the servants of democracy in this tried and beleaguered generation.

"I am here to give an account, brief and summary it must be, of the government which he formed in 1917, a government in which was represented every existing political faith. It was formed at a time of anxiety and peril, at a time when, as a consequence of the war, the currents of public opinion in this country and the alignment of parties had been profoundly disturbed and changed. It was formed to bring together as one mighty driving force all those who agreed on the great paramount duties of the nation. Out of that union, submerging as it did, differences that in the presence of far bigger principles and far greater purposes had become minor and artificial, binding as it did those who realized that those principles and purposes are, after all, just about everything this country stands for or can stand upon—out of that union has grown a national party. I shall appeal to you later of the National Liberal and Conservative Party, why it is and what it aims to do.

### A Product of the War

"Let me say now that no party was ever better born or better bred. Like similar parties in England and in France, it is a product of the war. It is Conservative and it is Liberal; it combines the best traditions and meaning of both words. It is national because its care is the nation, its field and vision are nation-wide and nation-big."

The Premier referred at some length to the conscription issue and outlined the methods employed by the government in reestablishment. Penalties had been granted which were in excess of those of any other warring country. "The government of Sir Robert Borden," he declared, "went to the country in 1917 on 12 definite legislative pledges, some relating to the war, some relating to reconstruction and peace, and of those 12 every one has been redeemed.

"Can anyone," he asked, "tell me when in the history of Canada before such a thing took place? The fact is that 99 per cent of all the grumbling that has gone on for years against the Administration has been base and baseless humbug, and unworthy of notice."

Referring to political conditions in the Dominion, he said: "We have in

Canada, in addition, the ambitions of political groups to gain an ascendancy irrespective of the interests of others to whom they are opposed. Of course no group will admit its purposes are selfish. As I have already pointed out, such conditions do not inure to national cohesion, unity and strength. They are essentially destructive.

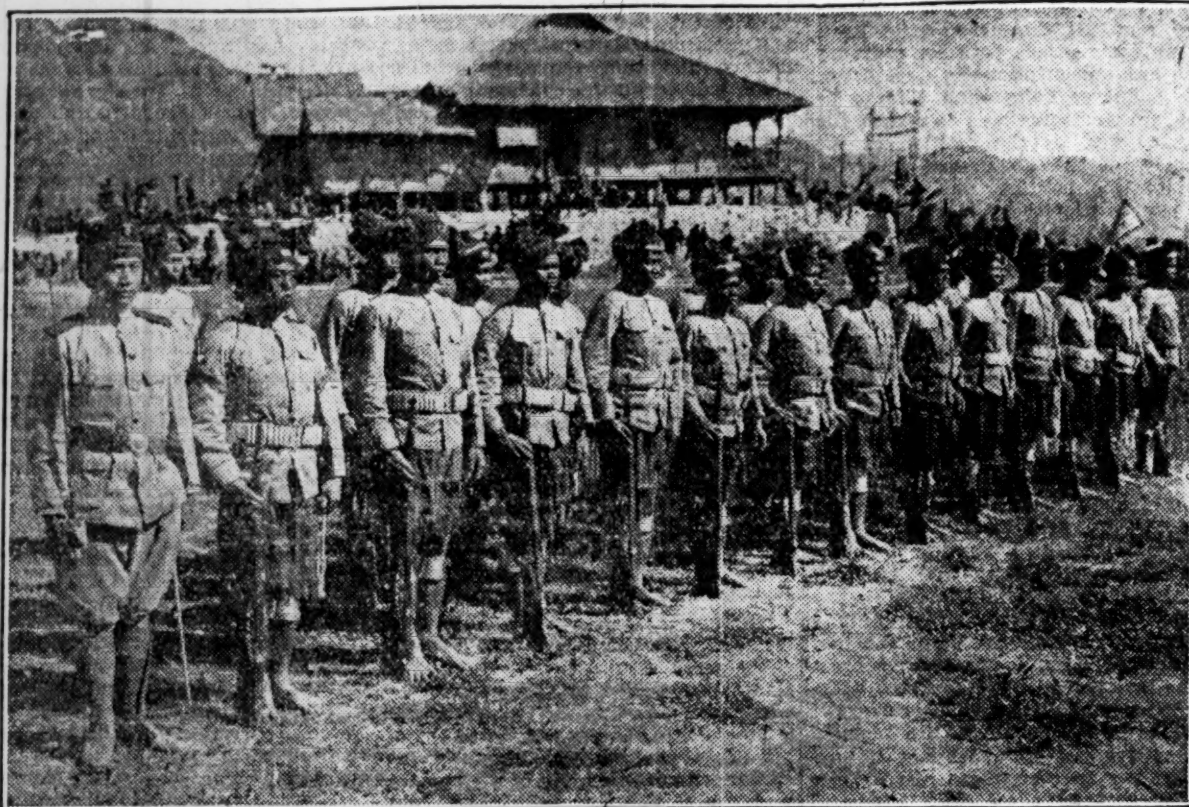
"The attitude of mind is unreasonably critical and censorious. Nothing that a government can, or will do, is satisfactory. The people in the towns grumble at the high prices of farm produce. The farmers grumble at the high prices they have to pay for products of the town. The ordinary business man is complaining of

## THE UNITED STATES IN THE PACIFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

As many well-informed Americans seem to think, the United States possessions in the Pacific are not limited to the Philippines and Hawaii. They include also 75 of the Guano Islands, a portion of the Samoan group, Guam, Wake and Midway, and a claim on Yap as against Japan's treaty right to the island. The Supreme Council of the League of Nations is to determine

tionately, and so does the interest of Japan. Mindanao is the second largest of the Philippine Islands. Its best-developed agricultural region is a fertile valley on the Gulf of Davao. Here American, European and Japanese planters have developed magnificent hemp plantations. Of late Japanese capitalists have bought up most of them. The labor supply is a serious problem there, and the increasing stream of Japanese immigrants has helped to solve it, while at the same time has set up a new issue. In 1916 only 600 Japanese went to the Philippines but in 1917 this figure was multiplied nearly 500 per cent and has been growing since; and there are re-



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Picturesque uniforms of Hugao company in the Philippine Constabulary

the burden of taxation—federal, provincial and municipal. In the midst of it all, the Reds, the Soviets and the One Big Union are carrying on an insidious campaign in their lodge rooms by means of spoken and written propaganda, with the object of destroying everything not of their class, just as Bolshevism in Europe is wrecking nations and seeks to overturn the whole world. The state of Russia today is worse in respect of despotism and dictatorship than it ever was under the worst Tzar that reigned.

"The Baltic nations are hopelessly involved in revolution, conspiracy and strife of opposing groups. Some other nations are little better. Bolshevism in Russia, which does not represent the views of one-tenth of its population, is maintained by a standing army by sheer force, and that under a system of democracy which is supposed to be opposed to militarism, to despotism and all forms of tyranny.

### A State of Flux

"In these days, when the world is in a condition of flux; when trading conditions are seriously disturbed and their future course incapable of being predicted; when the currencies of all countries are inflated; when nearly all the important nations are overwhelmed with war debts; when few men and few nations quite know their own mind; when the peoples of the world are still reeling from the awful tragedy and shock of the war, and are feebly groping for light; when the credit system of the world around which all productive industry revolves is endangered; and when, in many countries, the rule of law and order is annulled and the red hand of physical force appears as a distinct menace to civilization, it is surely little short of madness to think of departing from tried and proven policies which have successfully stood the test of time.

"We cannot afford to sell our national craft in uncharted seas. I stand for unity in Canada, for solidarity of conditions and freedom of enterprise within our own borders. The lesson for Canada and the free peoples of the British Empire is to avoid the pitfalls of all the nations which have preceded it and sunk into oblivion, and of those as well that are writhing in chaos and suffering. I shall strive with all my power for national unity, embracing all races, languages and creeds. I shall fight with all my energy for national solidarity, for moderation of thought and action, for orderly progress, for maintenance of law and order and for policies which have brought us where we stand.

### Holding Balance Fairly

"My aim and object will be to hold the balance fairly and firmly among all classes and to see, as far as that is possible, that the maximum of profitable labor may be given to all our people and that they may be encouraged in the idea which I consider the foundation-stone of national success, that intelligent effort shall always be suitably rewarded, that the men and women of this country may rise in stature and improve their minds and their material condition according to the measure of their honest endeavors.

"These I conceive to be the highest aims of statesmanship. I shall oppose with every legitimate weapon at my command, and with every ounce of my power, the forces of destruction and disruption, the forces that in this and other lands wish to tear down the structure of responsible government and destroy the fabric of civilization woven through centuries of toil and care. I want to see Canada a great, a peaceful and a united people."

whether Yap, which is of great importance to American cable communications, with the Far East, shall be added to the insular holdings of the United States.

Count von Bernstorff speaks repeatedly in his book "My Three Years in America," of the "Imperialist Party" in the United States. Japanese publications refer frequently to the United States as imperialist in its ambitions, and even in China there are factions which regard Washington with suspicion. Their distrust is stimulated by the assumption in the United States of a holier-than-thou attitude of altruism toward the Far East, toward China in particular, naively unaware of the national territorial, commercial and political interests in the Pacific.

No one familiar with American traditions and aspirations is likely to believe that Washington will embark on a policy of conquest or aggrandizement, but a righteous pretense that American interests are wholly unselfish does more harm than good. In the Philippines alone are more than 100,000 square miles of territory and 10,000,000 people. Honolulu is of vital value as a trading post and naval strategic point.

In the American Samoa the United States Government maintains a South Sea garrison, and at Pago Pago on the island of Tutuila, one of the finest harbors of the Pacific, it has a naval station. The station lies at a trade cross-roads between North America and Australia, Panama and the Orient. The navy department has supervision of Tutuila, and naval officers govern this and five other islands.

### A Picturesque Soldier

When a native soldier was recruited in the Samoas, the naval officers thought the costume to which they were accustomed too undignified for the service of the United States, and prescribed a regulation uniform; but the Fita-Fitas, as they are called, suffered so under this surplus of clothes that they were permitted considerably to return to their accustomed garb. The fatigue uniform now consists of a black kilt or short skirt with a bright red stripe around the bottom, a leather belt, a dagger and a red turban. The dress uniform consists of the kilt, called a lava-lava, a sleeveless white cotton shirt, the turban and the dagger. The native soldier also as a police force, guards prisoners and quells personal fights in addition to his military duties. The men are tall, broad-shouldered and good-looking, and would be a source of pride if more Americans knew they had such picturesque fighters among their forces under arms.

In the Philippines and Guano Islands the United States maintains native constabularies. In all American eastern possessions detachments of the regular army are on duty or readily available to call.

Most Americans are familiar to some degree with the conditions under which the United States acquired the Philippines and Hawaii, and the method of Government there, but many of them forget that the Sultan of Sulu is not merely a comic opera figure, but once lived as a ruler, and that Leonard Wood relieved him of his duties and for 10 years maintained a military suzerainty. The government of Moroland, as well as the rest of the Philippines, is now civil, and the Muhammadan Moros, who once thought it a distinction and a privilege to attack Christians, live peacefully with the Filipinos of different faith. The day of the sword seems to have passed and the day of the textbook to have come. The natives are being educated and the islands developed agriculturally. As the process goes ahead, the commercial interest of the United States grows propor-

ports that many are entering in small boats, thus escaping official tabulation.

There has come about in the Philippines, therefore, and especially in Mindanao, somewhat the same question which is troubling California afresh, the question of restricting immigration. California has pending a referendum to prohibit the right of citizenship even to Japanese children born in the State. The Japanese are sensitive and proud. Discrimination against them involves possibilities of grave misunderstanding. The United States cannot dictate the policy of California, for the matter is admittedly within the State's rights, but it must meet the issue both there and in its Pacific possessions.

Japan has a prior claim to the Island of Yap. Before the United States entered the world war, it was agreed secretly between Great Britain, France and Japan that the German Islands in the Pacific south of the equator should be apportioned to Great Britain or her dependencies, and those north of the equator to Japan. Yap is in the Ecol group of the Caroline Islands, north of the equator, and presumably was to go to Japan; but the American delegates to the Peace Conference at Paris, because of the strategic importance of the island and because of its position as a center of communication, insisted that the secret treaty be disregarded in so far as it affected this possession. The matter was referred to the Supreme Council, which has not yet made a decision.

### The Pacific Cable Problem

It is as a cable center that Yap seems now of most importance to this country. After the United States acquired the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines, President McKinley strongly urged that cable communications be established, touching only American soil, and the task fell to the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, connecting California, Honolulu, and Guam. The distance to Honolulu is 2275 miles, and the distance thence to Guam was too great for a single stretch, so the United States utilized the tiny island of Midway, then a mere sandheap, 1322 miles east of Honolulu. From Midway to Guam is 2607 miles.

From Guam a cable was laid to Bonin Island 899 miles to the north, to connect with the Japanese line there; another was laid to Manila, 1632 miles east, and thence in a general northerly direction 1264 miles to Shanghai. An all-American line to China was thus completed but not perfected, for in case of any damage to the cable there was no alternate route.

Yap provided an alternate line beyond Guam, but until the war the cables there were owned by Germany. From Yap there was a direct line to Shanghai, another to Guam, another to the Philippines, another to Mindanao. The Japanese ousted the Germans from the island at the outset of the war, and cut and sealed the cables, which have been in disuse since then, to the irritation of American traders, whose communication with the Far East, the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies was seriously hampered. The Supreme Council is to decide not merely the possession of the Island of Yap but the ownership of these former German cables.

In the Far East it is impossible to disentangle economic and political interests. Even though the United States has not helped herself to a slice of China, as have the other great powers, she has yet such vital economic interests in the Pacific that her citizens cannot hope to ignore the political importance of that quarter of the world.

### KINGSTON POLICE STRIKE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor—Leased Wires

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The police department went on strike this week for more pay.

## STEEL INDUSTRY AND ITS WORKERS

Interchurch World Movement's Commission of Inquiry Says Hundreds of Workers Were Discharged for Unionism

The following is the seventh article dealing with the interchurch World Movement's Commission of Inquiry report on industrial relations found to exist in the steel industry. The previous articles appeared on July 23, 29, 30, 31, August 3 and 17.

NEW YORK, New York.—That hundreds of steel workers were discharged by the United States Steel Corporation in spite of the fact that E. H. Gary, its president, told the United States Senate Investigating Committee that such was not the practice, according to the report of the Interchurch World Movement's Commission of Inquiry into conditions in the steel industry.

The commission's evidence consists of hundreds of signed statements by steel workers who were discharged, it says, for unionism. The report also deals with the blacklisting of strikers, systematic espionage through "under cover men," and the hiring of strikebreakers, spies from "Labor detective agencies."

"The statements of discharged workers included cases where the foreman admitted the cause of the discharge and told who gave the order; cases of men secretly elected officers in a new union local and fired the next day; cases of men 35 years in the company's employ and fired after admitting joining to some man later proved a spy," says the report. It cites specific cases, then continues:

### Price of Joining the Union

"More important is the feeling throughout the corporation's workmen that the price of joining a union may be discharge at any minute. All workmen know it. Their first concern after secretly signing up is 'protection.' Moreover, discharge is only the symbol for a whole system of opposition just as persistent and almost as effective as the more drastic act. The system works in discharge from a job but not from the plant, i. e. in transfer of known union men from good jobs to worse ones, even from skilled jobs to common labor, until the man discharges himself from the industry. Finally, discharge is peculiarly effective in steel towns because generally no other jobs exist there. The discharged man must move himself and his family.

"Discharges for joining the union were so common in the months before the strike that the union organizers did not even keep records of the cases. Cases were too common to need proving, and the organizer could only say to the victim, 'After we're recognized you'll get your job back.'"

The report includes here a number of sworn affidavits from men discharged, so they had been told or believed, because of union affiliation. "Blacklists as an integral part of the anti-union alternative of course are ordinarily kept secret by the companies," the report continues. "The steel plant in Monessen, however, which freely lent its 'Labor files' to an investigator to study, included among the detectives' reports, etc., several blacklists. To most actual plant managers, as distinguished from Mr. Gary, blacklists are, after all, too common to be deeply concealed. With the lists examined by the commission are evidences of the system of inter-company exchange like the detective reports where the names of 'independent' and corporation mills were mixed together."

### Blacklisting Letters Quoted

Quoting some of these blacklisting letters with their recurring phrases, the report continues:

"It is a regular system; 'In compliance with your request.' It is secret; 'Consider confidential.' It is disingenuous; 'striking for closed shop.' The attached lists, principally 'hunkies,' run from 50 to 200 names apiece."

Considering the practice of espionage through under cover men as an integral part of the anti-union alternative, the report continues:

"Espionage was of two general classes—spies directly in the employ of the steel companies, and spies hired from professional 'labor detective' agencies. The Steel Corporation plants have their own detective forces; one case of hiring outside agencies by a corporation subsidiary became public during the strike. "Espionage was of two general characters—spies pure and simple, who merely furnished information; and spies who also acted as propagandist strike breakers, mingling with the strikers and whispering that the strike was failing, that the men in other towns had gone back, that the union leaders were crooks, etc. The Monessen 'labor file' contains some 600 daily reports by 'under cover' spies of both characters, mere detectives and strikebreaking propagandists.

"These company spy-systems carry

right through into the United States Government.

"Federal immigration authorities testified to the commission that raids and arrests for 'radicalism' etc., were made especially in the Pittsburgh district on the demonstrations and secret reports of steel company 'under cover' men, and the prisoners turned over to the Department of Justice.

"The Monessen 'labor file' enabled the student to follow one such paper through to the government. It is given here as offering light upon the question why many working men, especially steel workers, have come to suspect that the government, as government, has taken sides in industrial warfare; has taken sides against working men."

"The report includes a copy of an anonymous letter written by someone calling himself a steel employee and denouncing several other workers whose name he attaches. The scrawl read: 'I am an employee of the Pitts Steele Plant of Allentown. I went to work last Fri and would like to work so I will give you some names of some Belgian dogs that made it so hard for me and my family I had to quite they are a menace to our country so Please keep their names in mind.'"

### Found in Monessen File

Written on a dirty scrap of paper the size of one's palm, it says, and scribbled on both sides, this letter was found in the Monessen file "among the blacklists, detective agency contracts, 'under cover men's' reports, typed letters of big concerns on high grade paper with luxurious letter heads." It also includes letters from the steel company which received it, quoting the anonymous communication, that were sent to every steel concern in Monessen. "The promptness with which the list of names was speeded back and forth among the companies was illustrated in another letter in the file, sent out the same day the above was received," notes the report. Saying that one name was added to the same little list in the anonymous scrawl, the report adds:

"Finally in the file was the carbon of a letter transmitting the same list to the Department of Justice at Washington, asserting that the men named were 'leading radicals.'"

"From a scrap of dirty paper, rising through stages of typed and embossed letterhead dignity, to those dossiers marked 'Important—very secret,' to Government Bureaux in Washington! The circumstances at either end of the chain were not investigated."

## MANITOBA'S SUCCESS WITH RURAL CREDITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The Ontario government has sent a special commission to investigate the workings of the rural credits movement in Manitoba, the commission including Prof. W. T. Jackman of the department of political economy, Toronto University, Thomas McMillan and M. H. Staples. The movement started by Manitoba a few years ago is attracting much attention, and it is probable that the measure under which the credits are administered will be imitated in various provinces of Canada as well as in other countries. O. H. Benson, who last year studied the system as special representative of the United States Secretary of Agriculture, has written George W. Prout, sponsor of the local legislation, that an effort is to be made to create a national law in the States providing for the creation of rural credit societies in all of them.

Mr. Benson is now engaged in a business men's movement for the reestablishment of agriculture in the New England States, and he says that if this federal legislation is not provided by Congress, individual States will proceed in the matter. A representative of the government of New South Wales has already made an investigation of Manitoba rural credits and there have been inquiries from the Australian and New Zealand governments. The Canadian province of Alberta has adopted a law similar to Manitoba's and all the other provinces have made inquiries as to its working with the exception of Quebec.

The first of these rural credit societies, based on the cooperative borrowing plan, was established in 1917 and by the following year there were ten. In 1919 the number had increased to 30. To date the active societies total 56, with a considerable number more in process of formation. Over 100,000 acres of virgin prairie have been broken with money borrowed from these societies, it being understood that the money is not repayable until a crop has been harvested. The first year saw 2000 acres broken, the second year 13,000 acres, last year 35,000 acres and this year to date 50,000 acres. Last year the loans by the societies totaled nearly a million. This year the loans will be double that.

## SAW GRASS USED TO MAKE PAPER

Florida Corporation Organizes to Produce Newsprint From New Source—Four Years of Experimentation Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern News Office

LEESBURG, Florida.—The incorporation of the Grass Fiber Pulp & Paper Corporation here with a capital of \$1,000,000 and the making of newsprint paper out of saw grass is significant at this time, owing to the present scarcity of newsprint paper throughout the United States. The company plans to build several mills for the making of paper from the Florida saw grass, others to be added as demands warrant, each plant to cost \$600,000.

Four years ago E. R. Lacy of Mr. Vernon, New York, began the experiment of making print paper out of the saw grass, millions of tons of which grow in this State. After four years of experimentation, success has been achieved, samples of the newsprint having been exhibited at the recent meeting of the Florida State Press Association. Saw grass will also make bond paper of good quality, according to the members of the new corporation.

A successful steam-cooking method was found at last through the use of the most primitive methods. Common galvanized iron wash tubs were the cooking vessels used when the secret was at last discovered. The new steamer designed by C. T. Logan, paper-mill engineer, follows the lines that were discovered in this experiment.

Bleaching was the next serious problem. Bleach used for spruce logs would not make a white paper. Everything in the line of chemistry that has been used as a bleaching agency was tried singly and in combinations until finally something almost as primitive as the wash tub, in combination with certain recognized chemicals, formed a bleach that not only works but gives the blue-white cast that has been missing from newsprint since the war cut this country off from German chemicals.

Pulp was taken to a mill in New York State and there, on a wall-paper machine run by Engineer Logan himself, several rolls of finished paper, made without filler or sizing of any kind, some unbleached and some bleached, was manufactured. After a few minor adjustments to the machine, the web began to run through the calendars in perfect form.

It is claimed that this print paper is of better grade than that made from wood pulp, tougher in fiber, and more absorbent, because it is unlined and unfilled, but shows a foundation for the finest of book paper by proper calendering and sizing with china clay.

## Furnishings FOR ALL HOMES FURNITURE

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Oriental Rugs  
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## Cedar Chests \$24.95

A CEDAR Chest is a very important need for the girl going to boarding school. It not only teaches her orderliness, but it is an addition to any room, for it may be used to sit on also. These chests are handily finished in red Tennessee cedar, with strong casters, have lock and key and are plain or copper trimmed.

A Quaker collapsible chest would be very handy to put away her evening dress when not being worn; is absolutely mothproof and dustproof, will fit in the bottom of any ordinary sized closet or, when not in use, may be carefully folded up. It is strongly constructed of corrugated paper; fancy colored paper on the outside, \$5.95

### Clothes Guard

The Clothes Guard is a dustproof cretonne wardrobe, holding eight garments, made of good quality chintz, all ready for use; may be hung in the closet to protect fine clothes from dust or used as an extra closet where space is limited.

Draperies Shop—Fourth Floor







## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LONDON JUMPS  
TO NEW RECORD

United States Athlete Wins That  
Event in the Olympic Games  
—A. G. Hill of England Wins  
Sensational 800-Meter Run

ANTWERP, Belgium (Tuesday)—Today's Olympic events included the first and second series in the 10,000-meter walk and elimination events in the running broad jump and the shot put, which were contested this forenoon. The afternoon program included the first series in the 110-meter hurdles, the final in the running high jump and the final in the 800- and 5000-meter runs.

Interest in today's events was increased by the announcement that King Albert would attend, and that the United States would be represented in the cheering by American Boy Scouts, who attended the London Scout Conclave and who will sail for the United States on board the transport Matoka, on which the American Olympic team came to Europe.

Finals for the purpose of deciding third place in the foil competition in the Olympic fencing bouts were also on the program for today. American fencers yesterday defeated Denmark by 9 bouts to 7, but lost to France, 14 to 2. Italy took first place in the foil by defeating France 9 to 7, France thus winning second place.

America defeated England today, the Americans winning third place in that classification. Each team won eight bouts, but the Americans scored 52 touches against 31 for England. Contests with individual foils and in team duelling-word competition began today. Major F. W. Honeycutt, Capt. Robert Sears, Capt. H. M. Rayner, A. S. Lyon and Henry Breckenridge made up the American team which fenced on Monday.

The heat qualifying for the final of the running broad jump resulted as follows: A. Peterson, Sweden, first, distance, 6.94 meters; Abrahamson, Sweden, second, 6.86 meters; Johnson, United States, third, 6.82 meters; Frankson, Sweden, fourth, 6.73 meters; R. L. Templeton, United States, fifth, 6.67 meters; Aastad, Norway, sixth, 6.62 meters.

The first qualifying heat in the 10,000-meter walk was won by Frizerio of Italy. J. B. Pearman, United States, was second, G. R. Parker of Australia, third, Parese of Italy fourth, C. E. Gunn of England fifth, and Segers of Belgium sixth. The winner's time was 47m. 6.2s. After the first heat of this event, it was discovered that the course covered was one lap short. The heat will stand, but the time was thrown out.

The second qualifying heat was won by W. Hehr, of England, McMaster, South Africa, was second; T. A. M. money, United States, was third; William Plant, United States, fourth; Melendez, Spain, fifth; and Doyen, Belgium, sixth. The winner's time was 51m. 34.5s.

The qualifying heat in the shot put resulted in Niklander, Finland, being first with a put of 14.15 meters; P. J. McDonald, United States, was second with 14.08 meters; Porkola, Finland, third, with 14.03 meters; H. B. Liversedge, United States, fourth, with 13.75 meters; E. Nilsson, Sweden, fifth, with 13.73 meters; and Harold Jammiller, Estonia, sixth, with 13.60 meters. The following qualified for the semi-finals in the 110-meter hurdles: Colbachini, Italy; Orford, France; H. E. Barron, United States; E. J. Thomson, Canada; F. S. Murray, United States; G. H. Gray, England; Thorsen, Denmark; W. L. Hunter, England; W. J. Yount, United States; Hultin, Sweden; Walter Smith, United States; and Carl Christensen, Sweden. The best time, 15.1s., was made by Barron.

Barron won the first heat in the semi-finals. Walker Smith was second and Orford third. The time, 15s., equals the world's record. The first three men in each of the semi-final heats qualifies for the final.

Thomson took the second heat. Murray was second and Christensen third. R. W. Landon of the United States won the final in the running high jump and in 40 doing so Murphy was a new Olympic record. Landon's jump was 1.94 meters. The former Olympic record was 1.93 meters.

B. Ekelund of Sweden and H. B. Muller of the United States were tied for second place at 1.90 meters. John Murphy of the United States and W. L. Whalen of the United States and B. H. Baker of Great Britain were tied for fourth place, with jumps of 1.82 meters. Muller and Ekelund tried hard to better Landon's jump, but failed.

In the jump off of the tie for second place, Muller beat Ekelund, with a jump of 1.88 meters. In the jump off for fourth place Whalen beat Murphy with 1.90 meters. Baker did not compete in the jump off, so Murphy was placed fifth and Baker sixth. Just as Landon's victory was announced and the band was playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," Albert, King of the Belgians, entered the stand and stood at salute until the anthem was ended. The King flew over from Brussels by airplane. Three hundred American Boy Scouts here on their way home gave King Albert a special cheer. The former Olympic record of 1.93 meters was made by A. W. Richards, U. S. A., in Stockholm in 1912.

Victory in the final heat of the 800-meter run went to Great Britain. A. G. Hill of the British team finishing first ahead of E. W. Eby of the United States, the second man. B. G. D. Rudd,

the South African runner, was third; E. D. Mountain, of England, was fourth; Lieut. D. M. Scott, United States, fifth and A. B. Spott, United States, sixth. The time was 1m. 53.2s., the Olympic and world's records for this event are identical, 1m. 51.9-10s., held by J. E. Meredith, who made the record at Stockholm in 1912 for the United States.

This race was the most sensational between half-milers in many years. Rudd, who was the favorite, was calm at the starting mark, but Campbell made one false start. At the gun Eby jumped into the lead and was five yards ahead at the turn, but was quickly overhauled. At the end of the first lap Scott and Campbell were leading, with Hill third and Eby fourth, but close up.

The 5000-meter run proved to be another victory for Guillemot, the great French polli distance runner, who won by 60 yards over P. Nurmi of Finland after a great sprint. I. C. Dresser and H. H. Brown of the United States, set the pace at the first lap, but at the fourth round of the track Nurmi and Guillemot, running a pace apart, were beginning to draw away from the field. The Americans found the pace too fast and began to drop out of the field, which now was spread around the 400-meter track. Nurmi paced the Frenchman until turning into the stretch, where the pair were almost 100 yards ahead of Backman of Sweden. Here Guillemot jumped Nurmi and raced away in a sprint to a sensational victory. Backman was beaten 30 yards by Nurmi and T. Koskeniemmi of Finland finished fourth. Dresser, who was the last American to stay in the race, dropped out in the tenth lap, when far back in the race.

In the first round of the tug-of-war the British team defeated their United States opponents. The Americans had little chance against the Britishers, being out-tugged in the first contest in 132.5s., and in the second in 84s. In the second match of this round Holland defeated Italy.

In the Greco-Roman wrestling preliminaries yesterday, O. R. Swigart of the United States Navy threw Rangers, Italian, with a double arm bar after three minutes of wrestling.

The crew of the United States Naval Academy continues practice morning and afternoon and these workouts never fail to attract the interest of the Belgians, who group along the canal critically watching the crew, rowing being one sport with which the townpeople have been long familiar. The vigor and snap of the young Americans is a novelty here, European oarsmen generally being older men. The middles throw the entire weight of their bodies into the stroke and get a tremendous leg drive which makes the shell fairly leap. Another surprising American innovation has been the work of the midshipmen in rushing their shell down to the water and running back to the boat for their oars. Belgian crews have their oars brought to the landing stage by women attendants.

The Americans complain that the water in the canal is dead and heavy, but nevertheless they have raced over the 2000-meter course in better time than they made at Worcester, where they won the Olympic tryout on July 24. Dozens of Belgians are daily holding stop watches on the Americans, doing their best to discover what the middles can do in their shells.

Swedish oarsmen have arrived and are quartered next door to the Annapolis crew. The Swedish outfit consists of one four-oar shell, one two-oar and one single-oar boat. The oarsmen are big heavy men who apparently are between 25 and 35 years of age. Other European oarsmen are due here next week. They are at present at Lyons, France, where they are competing for the world's championships.

The finish in the 100-meter race yesterday was still the subject of dispute today. The French have filed a protest over the start also, so a meeting of the Olympic Games jury was called for this afternoon to consider the whole question and inspect the photographs taken by the official photographer of the Swedish athletic team. Some of these photographs of the finish clearly show J. V. Scholz, the American, away ahead of Alkhan, the Frenchman, who was placed fourth, while Scholz was declared to have finished fifth. An official order was said to have been given to place Scholz fourth, but the Belgian press announcer, as well as the result on the board, scored Scholz fifth.

The jury took up the protest this afternoon and it unanimously voted afterward to allow it. It was then announced that Scholz will be placed fourth, Alkhan fifth and Louis Murchison, United States, sixth.

**WHITE IS CYCLING WINNER**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONG EATON, England.—The last of this year's British national cycling championships was decided at Long Eaton, Derbyshire, on July 24, where the track is of cinders, very large, and not favorable to fast riding. Albert White of Scunthorpe had little difficulty in adding the 25-mile title to his comparatively long list of honors, having won the quarter-mile, one-mile and five-mile championships of England this year. The opposition was not very strong, most of the stars being entered elsewhere, and White had only A. Theaker of Lincoln to defeat. White is a member of the Lincoln club, the first of the amateur cycling championships and the Olympic Games. The National Cyclists Union has invited him to visit London for a few days' final preparation on a cement track before leaving for Antwerp. He, however, considers that this is not necessary, and though he trains on a rough cinder track the English champion is confident of doing himself justice on the steeply banked cement path at Antwerp.

JOHNSTON WINS  
LONGWOOD BOWL

Easily Defeats N. W. Niles in  
the Challenge Round—W. E.  
Davis and Roland Roberts  
Win Feature Doubles Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHESTNUT HILL, Massachusetts.—Two matches featured the playing yesterday in the United States doubles lawn tennis championship tournament. One was in the tournament proper, while the other was an added feature.

The latter event was the challenge round of the Longwood singles which had been postponed from some weeks ago because W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, California, the holder, was in England as a member of the Davis Cup team. N. W. Niles of the Longwood Cricket Club won the tournament and the right to challenge Johnston. They met yesterday and the holder was an easy victor by a score of 6-4, 6-0, 6-0. This was the third time he had won this trophy and after the match, he received it at the hands of Edwin Sheafe.

The match was a very easy victory for Johnston who gave one of the best exhibitions of tennis seen at Longwood in many days. He was rather slow in getting started, dropping the first game which he served. He won the next two, however, and with the exception of the fourth, eighth and ninth games in the first set, he won all the rest. Niles put up a great battle in the last game of the match forcing the game to 22 points before losing.

Johnston had all of his strokes working finely. His hard forehand drive was under perfect control and he placed the ball with great accuracy. His backhand stroking was also good, much better than last year. Niles played well, but he was called upon to meet unbeatable tennis. The match by points follows:

First Set  
Johnston ..... 2 4 2 5 5 4 2 2 4—34-6  
Niles ..... 4 0 2 3 3 0 4 4 1—25-4  
Second Set  
Johnston ..... 4 4 5 6 4 5—28-6  
Niles ..... 0 1 3 4 0 3—11-0  
Third Set  
Johnston ..... 4 5 4 4 12—38-6  
Niles ..... 2 8 2 0 10—19-0

The feature match in the doubles was between W. E. Davis and Roland Roberts of San Francisco, California, and W. M. Washburn and Dean Mathey of New York. This match did not produce a very high standard of tennis, but at times there were brilliant shots and long drawn out rallies. The match was fully as close as the scores indicate with little to choose between the two teams. Roberts appeared to be a little more brilliant than Davis, especially in the last three sets when he made some fine shots and his service was very severe. Washburn and Mathey were steady; but did not have the ground-covering ability of their opponents.

The second set was the best of the match as it required 22 games to result in Washburn and Mathey the winners. Twelve straight games were won on service. The match by points:

First Set  
Davis and Roberts ..... 4 5 5 5 7 4 4 4 5—45-5  
Washburn and Mathey ..... 4 3 7 8 5 6 6 3—37-3  
Second Set  
Davis and Roberts ..... 2 4 1 2 5 2 4 1 4 4 2 2 4 0 4 2 1—59-10  
Washburn and Mathey ..... 4 2 2 4 4 4 1 2 1 4 4 1 0 4 4 2 1 4 4—64-12  
Third Set  
Davis and Roberts ..... 4 6 2 4 2 2 10 2 6—42-6  
Washburn and Mathey ..... 2 4 1 4 1 2 4 8 4 4—37-4  
Fourth Set  
Davis and Roberts ..... 0 5 1 4 4 4 5 6 4—32-4  
Washburn and Mathey ..... 4 2 4 2 2 7 7 1 4—40-6  
Fifth Set  
Davis and Roberts ..... 1 7 8 5 1 4 4 4—38-6  
Washburn and Mathey ..... 4 5 10 3 4 0 2 0 2—30-3

All of the other favorites in the doubles play came through their matches. Johnston and C. J. Griffin won by default. W. T. Tilden 2d, and C. S. Garland Jr., easily defeated N. S. Jayne and Philip Brain, Northwestern sectional doubles champions, 6-0, 6-0, 6-2. W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, the western sectional champions, were forced to five sets by J. W. Foster and Josiah Wheelwright of the Longwood club. F. B. Alexander and S. H. Voshell were forced to play an extra set to win their match. The summary:

UNITED STATES TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round  
W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated John Hennessy and P. Bastian, Boston, by default.  
W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated J. W. Foster and Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, 4-6, 6-1, 6-6, 6-4, 6-4.  
Second Round  
Arthur Tencken, Washington, and L. E. Mahan, New York, defeated J. S. Nichol and Woodbury Rand, Boston, 6-0, 6-0, 1-6, 6-4.  
W. F. Johnson and S. W. Pearson, Philadelphia, defeated J. D. Jones and A. W. Jones, Providence, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.  
W. E. Davis and Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated W. M. Washburn and Dean Mathey, New York, 6-3, 10-12, 6-4, 6-6, 6-3.  
F. B. Alexander and S. H. Voshell, New York, defeated W. E. Porter and R. Bidwell, Boston, 6-4, 6-1, 9-7, 6-4.  
W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated T. N. Jayne and Philip Brain, 6-0, 6-0, 6-2.

**LONGWOOD SINGLES**  
Challenge Round  
W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated N. W. Niles, Boston, 6-4, 6-0, 6-0.

REDS MARCH ON TO  
FIRST-PLACE VANTAGE

**NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING**  
W. L. P. C.  
Cincinnati ..... 61 ..... 570  
Brooklyn ..... 58 ..... 550  
New York ..... 50 ..... 545  
Pittsburgh ..... 48 ..... 519  
Chicago ..... 46 ..... 487  
St. Louis ..... 47 ..... 459  
Boston ..... 47 ..... 452  
Philadelphia ..... 44 ..... 450

**RESULTS TUESDAY**  
Cincinnati 3, Chicago 2.  
Pittsburgh 10, St. Louis 6.  
New York 8, Philadelphia 7 (10 innings, first game).  
Philadelphia 3, New York 2 (second game).

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Making hay while the sun shines," in a baseball sense, the Cincinnati Reds are winning games these days at every opportunity, and as a result have established themselves at the top of the National League column. The enforced idleness of Brooklyn's deposed contenders, extending over nearly a week, is apparently just the thing that P. J. Moran's champions have been awaiting, for the Reds have taken fullest advantage of the opportunity to climb unimpeded, and are now in the lead only by .002 points, to be sure, but still in the lead. Brooklyn, according to the schedule, will not have a chance to play again until Friday, and the lead it will have to overcome from that date depends entirely on the way Cincinnati continues playing.

New York ran into the stiffest kind of opposition yesterday at Philadelphia, where the eighth-placers forced the opening combat into 10 innings and succeeded in winning the other by a close score. Pittsburgh improved its percentage somewhat by winning over St. Louis in a loosely-played contest.

## CINCINNATI WINS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Cincinnati Reds moved into first place yesterday by winning from Chicago, 3 to 2. The score:  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Cincinnati ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—3 7 0  
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 1  
Batteries—Eller and Allen; Vaughn and Daly. Umpires—O'Day and Guigley.

## PITTSBURGH IS VICTOR

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The Pittsburgh team won a "slugging match" from St. Louis yesterday, 10 to 6. The score:  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Pittsburgh ..... 2 0 1 0 5 0 1 1—10 13 2  
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—6 14 3  
Batteries—Cooper, Carlson and Haeffner; Schupp, Goodwin, Scott, Glenn and Dilhoefer. Umpires—Crisson and Hart.

## GIANTS EVENLY DIVIDE

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—New York and Philadelphia divided a double header yesterday, the Giants winning the first game when they pushed a run around in the tenth inning, and Philadelphia retrieving the second contest in the ninth. The score:

First Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 1—8 12 4  
Philadelphia ..... 1 3 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—7 14 1  
Batteries—Toney, Douglas, Barnes and Snyder; Hixey, Madson, Betts, Smith and Wheat. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

Second Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3 10 2  
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 8 1  
Batteries—Hubble and Traggesser; Neft and Snyder.

R. JONES WINNER OF  
BELGIAN GOLF TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
KNOCKE, Belgium.—The professional of the golf club at Wimbledon, England, R. Jones, won the Belgian professional championship contested for at Knocke recently. In the final round over 35 holes he tied with A. Booner, of St. Cloud and Burrows of Antwerp, but won on the 18-hole replay. Angel de la Torre, the Spanish professional from Madrid, was eighth on the list. The summary:

\*R. Jones, Wimbledon Park..... 75 76 154  
A. Boomer, St. Cloud..... 74 80 154  
Burrows, Antwerp..... 78 76 154  
P. Boomer, St. Cloud..... 80 76 156  
G. Pannel, Ravenstein..... 82 75 157  
C. Warren, Knocke..... 75 84 159  
Bedwell, Lille..... 76 84 160  
A. De la Torre, Madrid..... 81 79 160  
Gommier, La Bouille..... 83 80 163  
Gollas, La Bouille..... 80 84 164

\*Winner on playing off tie.

## RAY-VARDON WIN TORONTO PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
TORONTO, Ontario.—An exhibition golf match was played at Scarborough Golf Club here Monday, Edward Ray and Harry Vardon, the famous English golfers, defeating George Cumming of the Toronto Golf Club and Albert Murray of the Kanawaki Club of Montreal. The match was 36 holes, Vardon and Ray completing the round for a total of 291, while Cumming and Murray turned in a card of 305. The players were followed by a gallery which numbered about 1000 during the afternoon play.

## R. W. WATT IS NEW DIRECTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—R. W. Watt '16, has been appointed graduate manager of athletics at Columbia University, to succeed L. C. Danielson '15, whose resignation took effect July 31. Mr. Danielson is returning to the shipping business. Mr. Watt was captain of the 1916 Columbia varsity baseball team. After being graduated he played with the Detroit Americans and the Chattanooga Southern League team until he enlisted in the United States Air Service in 1917.

HENDREN RETAINS  
LEADING AVERAGE

Middlesex Batsman, With Mark  
of 72.84, Is Still at the Head  
of the First Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—With the splendid figures of 72.84, E. H. Hendren, Middlesex, retains his position at the top of the first-class cricket batting averages. Second on the list, with 62.64, is J. B. Hobbs, Surrey. This player, although 10 runs behind E. H. Hendren, has done rather more work with the bat, having amassed 1566 runs in the course of 27 innings. Hubert Ashton, Cambridge, whose recent score of 236 not-out constitutes a record for the season, is fourth with 57.50, being less than one run behind J. W. Hearne, Middlesex, who holds third place with 57.68. The complete table of individual ratings follows:

No.	Name	Times not out	Runs	Moat in Innings	Average
1	E. H. Hendren	23	4 1384 183	72.84	72.84
2	J. B. Hobbs	27	3 1566 159	62.64	62.64
3	J. W. Hearne	23	4 1096 135	57.68	57.68
4	Hubert Ashton	14	2 690 235	57.50	57.50
5	Percy Holmes	23	3 1234 149	51.41	51.41
6	A. C. Russell	33	1 1643 117	51.34	51.34
7	H. W. Lee	20	3 851 221	50.06	50.06
8	C. P. Mead	27	3 1123 175	46.79	46.79
9	John Gunn	21	3 830 105	45.11	45.11
10	H. Makepeace	30	2 1287 152	42.96	42.96
11	F. E. Woolley	26	3 1010 158	43.91	43.91
12	A. N. Ducat	22	3 814 203	42.84	42.84
13	G. Brown	27	2 1061 232	42.44	42.44
14	A. P. P. Chapman	18	2 658 118	41.00	41.00
15	E. M. Barrett	24	4 787 95	39.85	39.85
16	A. G. Dipper	21	1 777 102	38.85	38.85
17	A. Sandham	22	1 797 89	37.95	37.95
18	Roy Kilner	24	2 823 206	37.40	37.40
19	David Denton	24	1 858 209	37.30	37.30
20	Nigel Haig	19	1 661 131	36.72	36.72
21	H. Hardstaff	23	2 737 76	36.74	36.74
22	L. H. Tennyson	27	2 885 151	35.40	35.40
23	V. C. W. Jupp	31	1 1129 151	35.28	35.28
24	J. W. H. T. Douglas	25	5 771 128	35.04	35.04
25	J. A. S. Jackson	16	1 513 106	34.20	34.20
26	George Gunn	21	0 713 111	33.85	33.85
27	Wilfred Rhodes	28	2 735 176	32.54	32.54
28	Peach	22	5 567 77	33.35	33.35
29	H. P. Ward	18	3 497 98	33.13	33.13
30	Ernest Tyldesley	28	3 805 169	32.20	32.20
31	F. L. Bowley	19	0 604 131	31.78	31.78
32	James Scoullon	22	2 600 75	31.37	31.37
33	R. H. Buntington	17	4 410 101	31.33	31.33
34	Gilbert Ashton	19	2 517 107	30.41	30.41
35	C. Hallows	30	2 840 82	30.00	30.00
36	J. C. Hubble	12	2 335 91	29.72	29.72
37	H. B. Sutcliffe	28	2 633 113	27.29	27.29
38	H. E. Roberts	20	4 451 124	28.18	28.18
39	Bowley	23	2 590 95	28.09	28.09
40	H. L. Wilson	31	1 935 187	27.50	27.50
41	M. W. Tate	33	1 333 30	27.44	27.44
42	Herbert Sutcliffe	28	2 633 113	27.29	27.29
43	P. G. Robinson	18	0 456 144	27.00	27.00
44	L. P. Hedges	27	2 672 30	26.88	26.88
45	Payton	24	4 530 123	26.50	26.50
46	P. A. Perrin	26	2 635 88	26.45	26.45
47	F. Warner	17	1 423 139	26.43	26.43
48	C. P. Johnstone	19	0 500 78	26.31	26.31
49	W. G. Quaise	35	4 793 93	25.38	25.38
50	Arthur Dolphin	19	6 298 51	23.92	23.92
51	M. P. Bajana	19	0 435 155	22.93	22.93
52	R. Sharp	13	1 410 39	22.77	22.77
53	R. L. Holdsworth	23	0 419 80	21.69	21.69

\*Signifies not out.

CRICKET RECORDS  
ARE ESTABLISHED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Any number of individual cricket records were set up during the week ending July 23 and out of such a number of achievements undoubtedly F. E. Woolley's feat in being the first English cricketer to capture 100 wickets and score 1000 runs during the present season, stands out.

The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe scored his first century for Warwickshire in their match with Gloucestershire at Birmingham, and the wonderful round of applause which greeted this achievement testified to the great popularity of the Warwickshire captain. With the exception of A. G. Dipper, Gloucestershire fared pretty poorly in batting and were dismissed twice for the moderate totals of 144 and 175. Dipper carried his hat right through the innings for the wonderful score of 120 not out—his first century this season by the way. Among the bowlers, H. Howell again claimed the honor by capturing nine wickets for 89 runs altogether, and incidentally obtaining his one hundredth wicket of the season in the process, being the first to accomplish this feat this year.

Warwickshire had a great piece of good fortune in their second match at Birmingham, with Hampshire as the visitors, rain just saving them from defeat, and actually giving them two points for their lead on the first innings—which was distinctly hard on Hampshire. Good batting by G. W. Stephens, 65, and S. H. Bates, 55, enabled Warwickshire to top Hampshire's score by 20, but from that moment the visitors had it all their own way, the Hon. L. H. Tennyson delighting the crowd with



LABOR CAMPS HELD  
TO BE A SUCCESS

California Experiment for Migratory Workers Said to Have Resulted in Better, Sounder Basis for Labor Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Out-of-door labor camps in California—camps which house many thousands of workers in the State's most basic industries, lumber, agriculture, fruit picking and canning, railroad construction, oil production—this summer afford a remarkable exhibit of the progress possible under wise and gradual law enforcement.

After six years' work by the State Commission of Immigration and Housing, the camps of migratory laborers which in years past have been veritable breeding-places of unrest owing to poor living conditions, this year are in many instances model establishments. In all cases they are greatly improved as against the average standards of former years. Records of the Commission of Immigration and Housing show that this transformation has been brought about, not by arrests or prosecutions, but by education, cooperation, and friendly advice on the part of a surprisingly small number of law-enforcement experts.

The same records further reveal that employers and camp managers are showing what amounts to a tendency to compete with one another in the installation of good camp conditions. Two factors are plainly indicated by this correspondence—the difficulty experienced by those camps which are below par, in the securing and keeping of an efficient labor supply, and the increasing appreciation, by employers, of the truth that a due attention to the human side of industrial life results in a better, sounder basis for labor relations, with a resultant strengthening of the commonwealth.

The Camp Sanitation Act was amended in 1919, and its provisions made stronger and more explicit as regards matters of cleanliness. "Anyone who observed California labor-camp conditions six years ago, and who observed them again today," said Edward A. Brown, director of camp sanitation, "will agree with my statement that little short of a revolution has taken place. The visible part is enough; but the visible part is not the whole story. The change has reached clear down into the attitude of the average employer toward men, women, and children of the floating labor class. These migratory workers are regarded as human beings today, whereas too often in the past they were considered as mere work-animals."

"No claim is made that the work is complete. So drastic a change could not be installed all at once, by penal methods, without arousing an opposition that would have undone the entire movement. The Commission of Immigration and Housing has followed the policy of education, of suasion, rather than that of warrant and arrest. It is significant that in the six years of the law's existence we have made but 35 arrests. Of these, 30 have pleaded guilty and only 6 have fought the case. These have all been convicted.

"The entire change has been brought about by a staff of only 4 inspectors. Real law enforcement comes from willingness to obey the law, which in turn comes from an understanding of its benefits. Today we have testimony from camp operators all over the State, to the effect that their cash investment in good camps—many of them fine, permanent, modern camps of the highest standard—has been more than returned to them in increased labor efficiency and reduction of strikes and labor turn-over. Numbers of employers have written or stated that now that their camps are up to standard, they no longer worry over labor supply or labor relations."

**FRENCH AGENT COMES FOR A NEW LOAN.**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—Jean Parmentier, representing the French Ministry of Finance, arrived here Monday on La Lorraine. It is understood that he comes to assist in negotiating a new French loan. While planning to pay her share of the Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000 when it matures on October 15, it is said that France hopes to obtain another loan. M. Parmentier said he would make an official statement within a few days.

**PICK 100 BUSHELS OF BLUEBERRIES A DAY**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BATH, Maine.—There is quite a tract of land in Brunswick upon which blueberries grow in large quantities. Merrill Wallace and Daniel Foss, who live in Jonesboro, in Washington County, where blueberry picking is a large industry, bought it. They have had their crew working for more than a week and not a single day have they gathered less than 100 bushels, and before the season closes they will have taken 1000 bushels of the fruit. They now have 15 men in the crew, all professional pickers brought from Washington County. The pickers are paid \$1.50 a bushel. One in the crew picked 104 bushels, and in Washington County he picked 19 bushels in a day.

The blueberries are sold for \$6 a bushel to the cannery in Yarmouth, and a truck comes for them every day.

It costs about \$2 to pick, clean and pack the berries, so that the owners of the tract make about \$4 a bushel, or rising \$400 a day during the picking season, which lasts from 10 to 15 days. The berries are bought on the field and the operators do not have to pay the delivery charges. The company operates two winnowing machines and, by turning a crank, the leaves and grass are blown out of them, leaving only the berries. Each picker is given a section to clear and the berries are all picked with regular blueberry rakes.

## MUSIC

"Palestrina," by Pfitzner  
By special correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The State Opera House, which recently closed its doors for a summer intermission, devoted a week to modern German composers: Humperdinck's "The King's Children," Max von Schillings' "Mona Lisa," Franz Schmidt's "Notre Dame," Strauss' "Woman Without a Shadow," and d'Albert's "Tiefand." Of all recent German music, probably the most important is Hans Pfitzner's operatic legend, "Palestrina," at least a third of which was composed by August, 1914.

"Palestrina" is not, however, the most popular of the newer German musical works; a certain air of aloofness is to be observed in the audience during the first act. It is not the most easy to understand; a certain amount of familiarity with the history of medieval music, with the intricacies of archaic tone-setting, is necessary to the full appreciation of its complicated orchestration. It is not interesting from the viewpoint of what the future may hold. Pfitzner holds futurism in aversion. He has even written a pamphlet against it.

The opening of the piece shows Palestrina, weary and melancholy, standing humbly before an assembly of cardinals. They command him to compose a mass. Genius yields not easily to such behests; he struggles and protests, but in the end conquers himself. In the third act, the mass finished, Palestrina sits alone at the organ, seeking the sounds that will express to him his philosophy that the end of earthly striving is vanity. In this finale certain commentators, believing they have sufficient authorization in Pfitzner's outgivings, say they hear a mourning for all past magnificence and all past glories, be they of the ancient Empire of Rome or of the shattered power of the modern Empire of Germany.

The second act is largely given over to incidents showing various sorts of pressure being brought upon Palestrina in an effort to induce him to begin work on the mass. Church dignitaries argue and urge without result. One of Palestrina's pupils brings report of novel musical theories that are echoing from Florence; the composer is so tolerant in his judgment of the new ideas as to amaze one of the clericals. With the breath of coming democracy blowing upon him Palestrina remains conservative. Thus, according to certain interpretations of this "autobiographical" composition, Pfitzner clings to the old ideals while the new ones threaten to overwhelm him.

At one point Palestrina seeks inspiration before the portrait of his wife Lucretia. She never appears on the stage, but her theme is often sounded in the music. One motif, symbol of the emptiness that Palestrina finds always around him, frequently recurs, it sounds even in the swelling tones of a dawn paean which accompanies the sight of the sun rising behind the dome of St. Peter's, as seen through the window of Palestrina's quiet room.

**CHICAGO-ST. LOUIS AIR MAIL SERVICE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Mail service by aeroplane was inaugurated between Chicago and St. Louis on Monday, when planes started from both cities carrying 150 pounds of mail each. The planes are smaller than those used for longer flights, and no mechanics or passengers accompany the pilots. Larger machines are to be used later. Only one stop is scheduled between the two cities, and that is at the army aviation field at Rantoul, Illinois.

**RAIL FUND TO AID RADICALS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—The American Civil Liberties Union announces plans for raising a national fund of \$300,000 to free radicals prosecuted under the sedition laws. The money will be held and used as a trust fund, relieving the person supplying bail from publicity and the details of handling the money. The subscribers to the national fund will share together any loss entailed by bond forfeiture. The trustees are L. Hollingsworth Wood, Albert Desilver and Norman Thomas.

**ACTORS DICTATE ROAD TERMS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—Between the Actors Equity Association and the Touring Managers Association, an agreement has been reached which recognizes the Equity contract. This means that the same conditions under which actors in New York work will prevail for actors who play the one-night stands. The managers urged that certain concessions be made, including the right to require more than eight performances a week, but this was not granted, because of Equity's determination to standardize working conditions for all its members.

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**COMPANY STORES ARE PROTESTED**

Retail Grocer Denounces Establishment of Industrial Plant Commissaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—The establishment of commissary stores in industrial plants by the owners of the plants was emphatically denounced by John A. Ulmer, president of the National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States, in his address at the twenty-third annual convention of the association, which recently came to a close in this city. He said in part: "I am a firm believer that all merchandise should travel through the well-established channels of distribution, and I still hold that to be the sound, logical method—from manufacturer to producer to wholesaler to retailer, to consumer, but to my observation quite a number of wholesalers have ceased to function as jobbers, as I find that some jobbers have also adopted the rôle of being manufacturers as well as jobbers, and also selling direct to the consumer."

"It is up to the wholesalers with their powerful organizations to immediately get busy and put the house in order," instead of complaining because some retailers are trying to obtain relief by cooperative buying, which is really a step in the direction of "retailer-owned wholesale houses."

Some of the resolutions adopted at the convention were: That the Department of Justice release all control of sugar and food products affected by war-time regulation and that the sale of such commodities be governed by the law of supply and demand.

That the Treasury Department be called on to stop the practice of allowing federal employees to use public buildings as cooperative store houses.

That the Retail Grocers Association offer its services in a thorough investigation of the high cost of living, in a campaign which they ask be carried into every factory and every wholesale and retail house.

That the federal government be commended for its action in ruling against fraudulent advertising.

That all aliens be required to express their intention of becoming citizens of America before being allowed to enter business.

That the garnishment laws be amended to include federal employees, who are now entirely exempt from garnishment.

John U. Ulmer, of Toledo, Ohio, was re-elected president of the association. Francis E. Kamper, of Atlanta, was elected vice-president, and John H. Spear, of Kansas City, Missouri, treasurer. Frank B. Connolly, of San Francisco, California, is acting secretary. Kansas City, Missouri, was chosen as the convention city for 1921.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

New York, August 16, 1920.

THE discovery in the lumber room of Sir Percy Shelley's library of "priceless Shelley relics" again draws attention to the wealth of literary fragments, some of them worth their weight in gold, that must be hidden away in cupboards, lofts and cellars throughout the world. The discovery was made by a firm of auctioneers while cataloguing Sir Percy Shelley's library. The find included a copy of the *Tragedies of Euripides* with the draft of a poem by Shelley on the fly leaf.

SUCH finds are few; destructions are many. One of the recorded destructions, perhaps the worst and certainly the most foolish, is that described by Mrs. Humphry Ward in "A Writer's Recollections." It was told to her by a certain Señor Gayonkas. This obnoxious gentleman was one day visiting a library in a Spanish town to which a new librarian had recently been appointed. In his room was a large brasserie, into the flames of which he was throwing what he described as "useless and miscellaneous books." The room was full of smoke, and ready for the holocaust, Señor Gayonkas detected a copy of the first folio of the plays of Shakespeare, published in 1623, with marginal notes by a contemporary of Shakespeare's. Why Señor Gayonkas did not seize this precious book and bind the librarian I know not. He returned to England, told the story to Mr. Halliwell-Phillips, the Shakespearean scholar, and was immediately sent back to recover the precious book. It was gone, burnt with the others, and the new librarian was quite happy in his new, clean library minus old books and minus cobwebs. Inquiries suggested that this first folio belonged to Count Gondomar, Spanish Ambassador to England in Shakespeare's time. It is probable, says Mrs. Ward, that it contained all kinds of Shakespearean revelations—even to the solving of the mystery of the "Dark Lady" and Mr. W. H.

MR. J. C. SQUIRE, I notice, has been speculating how Shakespeare would have registered himself in "Who's Who." Had there been a "Who's Who" in his day, Mr. Squire suggests this:

"Shakespeare, William, Theatrical Manager and Landed Proprietor; b. Stratford-on-Avon, Dec. 2, 1564; e. s. of John Shakespeare, sometime Mayor of Stratford, and Mary Arden; Educ.: Stratford Grammar School (Lucy Medal for Greek verse and Head of the School); m. Anne, d. of John Hathaway. Came to London at seventeen, and after several years' acting and miscellaneous writing entered into partnership with R. Burbage at Globe Theatre. Now sleeping partner and living at Stratford. Publications: *Venus and Adonis*, *Rape of Lucrece*, various plays. Recreations: every kind of field sport, sculling. Politics: none."

This would make an excellent exercise for Literary Societies. Let the reader try his hand at Dante and Benjamin Franklin.

THE memoirs of Mrs. Asquith, the love letters of Lord Beaconsfield as printed in his "Life," and the political articles by Mr. Winston Churchill, seem to be the literary conversational topics in London. As Mrs. Asquith's "Memoirs" are in the Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks publicity category.

I WAS motoring in the country, and the drive being long, and the scenery mediocre, I amused myself by reading about Hugh Chisholm, whom I knew in the days when he was editor of "The St. James's Gazette," and, in a quiet way, quite a good poet. Later he became editor of the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He did it very well, but when I saw him in his office snowed up with proofs, and I knew that there were hundreds of readers with vigilant eyes waiting to swoop down upon a wrong date, or an incorrect quotation, I decided that I did not envy Hugh Chisholm in his honorable and omniscient editorial chair.

ON that motor ride I read that his troubles are beginning again. He has been instructed to bring the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* up to date, with the addition of three volumes, and it is estimated that 70 per cent of the new matter will deal with the Great War. I was reflecting on the laboriousness of this task when my companion said: "What a dear little refreshment house." I looked up and saw an attractive converted barn, standing by the roadside, far enough away to escape the dust. In front was a sign-board on a wrought-iron swing, with lettering, very good lettering (that attracted me), inviting wayfarers to enter. We were waited upon by a former soldier, young, and still wearing his stained khaki; the service was done with charm, and the food was excellent. The surroundings were alluring: on the walls were Japanese prints; on a side table were books, and three of them were volumes I particularly wanted to see. The former soldier waiter and I became friendly. He had been a writer (poetry, too) before the war. When he returned to civil life he found difficulty in placing his articles, so he opened this house, and engaged a Japanese to cook for

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Henry Fox, First Lord Holland, His Family and Relations. By the Earl of Ichester. Two volumes. London: John Murray. 32s.

Next to Lord Bute, Lord Holland was probably the best hated public man of the eighteenth century. Churchill and Gray devoted their bitterest lines to him; Pitt attacked him savagely; the City of London arraigned him as "the public defaulter of uncounted millions"; yet there is another side of the picture. "He was the most unpopular statesman of his age," wrote Macaulay, "not because he sinned more than many of them, but because he sinned less"; and Lord Ichester has laid all students of the period under a debt of obligation to this admirable presentation of his ancestor, who appears in these pages as a man of parts and ability, and even in political matters more sinned against than sinning. Certain episodes of his career cannot, of course, be defended; his unscrupulous transfer of his services to Lord Bute, and the unremitting fury with which he pursued even the humblest members of his former party, are unpardonable instances of the sacrifice to personal advantage and personal revenge; yet they are only lapses in a long career of public service which has been too long belittled by historians of all schools. This excellent biography should serve to rehabilitate Holland in the eyes of posterity, inasmuch as it throws much new light on the obscure political struggle of the 1750s and '60s, and shows Holland as the most distinguished, as he was certainly the most able, of the disciples of Walpole.

Henry Fox, second son of the honored statesman, Sir Stephen, Charles II's loyal paymaster, and of his second wife, Christian Hope, was born on September 28, 1705. His father's career belongs to history, but of his mother, a woman of strong character and ardent piety, we get a charming picture in her letters and last charge to him and his elder brother Stephen, which still exists in Henry's own handwriting. Her exhortation to the boys to love one another fell on no deaf ears, and part of the charm of this book lies in the exquisite picture of fraternal affection, of perfect family relationships, from first to last. The brothers went to Eton and Oxford, and though Henry got into financial difficulties, Lord Ichester effectively dispels the usual charges of riotous living, either then or on the usual grand tour. On their return to England, both brothers attached themselves to Walpole, and were elected or sought election to Parliament in 1726 and 1727 respectively.

Henry's first speech in the House of Commons was made on the occasion of the debate on the Porteous riots, where his severe condemnation of the provost and city of Edinburgh earned him the hatred of the Scots. But it made his reputation at home, and Lord Hervey sent him to Walpole in 1737 as a "respectable, clever body that he could trust," and secured for him the surest of the King's works, a post worth £1100 a year. Meanwhile he was serving his political apprenticeship, learning the character of the boroughs and electoral districts, and dining with Sir Robert "to talk of elections." Walpole, however, was near his fall, but Fox proved his loyalty to him more than once, though he was re-elected at Windsor after Pelham had come into power.

In 1744 Fox fell in love with the eldest daughter of the Duke of Richmond and made a runaway match which was to prove one of the perfect marriages of the age; Lady Caroline had beauty, wit and breeding, and their mutual devotion never faltered. Meanwhile his political credit was strengthening by the part he took in the Matthews-Lestock affair and by his attitude on the raising of an English militia during the year 1745; and he received the appointment of Secretary at War under the Duke of Cumberland in 1746, and was made Privy Councillor. The same year saw him in residence at Holland House, the famous mansion so long associated with his family; and two years later Horace Walpole wrote the famous character of him to Lady Caroline in which his strong and weak points are shrewdly touched upon by that keenest of observers, who signs himself "Vandyck." As secretary he was keenly anxious for a European peace, and had his advice been followed, we should have been spared the disasters of Fontenoy and Klostereven; but the Pelham and the Duke of Cumberland were too strong for him, reproached him with his economy, while anxious to subsidize foreign troops, and insisted on a dangerous reduction in the numbers of the standing army. Fox, however, acting under the direction of Cumberland, brought order out of the chaos of war office routine, was loyal to his chief under the stress of violent political agitation against him, and supported his right to the Regency when most men were afraid to do so, being himself finally rewarded with a seat on the Regency Council. This year 1751 is also memorable for what Horace Walpole calls "the long-smothered rivalry between Fox and Pitt," for Fox's furious attack on Murray, for his support of the Bavarian subsidies, and for his growing adoration of his little son Charles James; but next year he put himself into the bad books of Leicester House by trying to remove the young Prince of Wales from the influence of his mother and her advisers, for the benefit, no doubt, of his patron Cumberland. His violent opposition to the Marriage Act of 1753 foreshadowed his son's attitude 30 years later and brought him into conflict with Lord Chancellor Hardwicke in a

## ROMANTIC DRAMA

Cinnamon and Angelica. A Play by John Middleton Murry. London: Richard Cobden-Sanderson. 3s. 6d.

It was a curious notion of Mr. Middleton Murry's to give the characters in his play such names as Cinnamon (Prince of the Peppercorns), Angelica (Princess of the Cloves), Mace, Marjoram Caraway, and Vanilla Bean. There is nothing in the play itself to correspond to their implications; for while they lead one to expect, if not a fantasy of spices, at any rate a spice of fantasy, what one finds is a perfectly orthodox romantic drama with only occasional and rather faint touches of humor. So it must have been the pleasant sound of the names themselves, and nothing more, which induced Mr. Murry to use them.

The play is not only on the orthodox lines of his kind, but rather mechanical in its balance and rather obvious in its dénouement. It is, however, written in a noble spirit of idealism, displaying a passion for beauty and grace, and has some fine passages of poetry, such as this speech of Cinnamon's:

Love is a claim on princes; it's by this That they do recognize the bond of love. Themselves are princely. Blood doth make them free For all endeavor, and the instrument For working out their purpose richer give. Yet these are but the bounds of their great freedom. Which they must fill or their severer judgment Is pitiless. Yes, a princely heart must be A harp of many strings. . . . And all appeals that leave the one-stringed law Unmoved and dumb must find a princely echo Within a princely heart. I'd have the All-princes. . . .

As a critic, Mr. Murry has shown himself no great friend to certain tendencies in contemporary poetry, and in his own poetry he cleaves to the older way. But, though some of the experiments of the moderns may not altogether justify themselves, there can be no doubt that in their manipulation of blank verse they have found a new, or recaptured a still older, freedom which makes the smooth Tennysonian measure a little colorless. To the ear accustomed to the bold variations of, say, Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie, Mr. Murry's cadences may seem rather monotonous; as a statue by Canova would seem to the eye accustomed to Rodin. Yet it was a very illiberal criticism which refused to see any virtue at all in Canova's immaculate harmonies.

## A SUMMARY

For those who wish a very brief survey of past presidential elections in the United States, E. P. Dutton & Co., have published a "Political Summary of the United States" by Ernest Fletcher Clymer. The information is of the concise sort usually given in a good almanac or year book. The only advantage of the present issue, then, is that the information is available alone, without the other sort of things that are to be found in an almanac.

## OUR POETS

## John Gould Fletcher

I have been asking my friends what constitutes a 100 per cent American. I get no answer. I then ask who is a 100 per cent American, and two names run close for favorite, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. As an outsider, I supply two more, even more incongruous than the first two, William Jennings Bryan and Walt Whitman. What are the qualities which make these men true sons of America, which link them together despite their seeming differences? I think, first, their sense of vastness, the vastness of the continent they have conquered, the vastness of the task they have undertaken, the vastness of the world from which they have sprung, each from his own corner. And secondly, their oneness with the soil. Lastly, their primitiveness. Like children they perceive and according to the acuteness of their perception, they react.

They are the America that is passing, and to them John Gould Fletcher belongs. I like to imagine these great men reading Fletcher's poetry. I can see Lincoln searching in vain for a glimmer of humor, see the gesture of impatience with which Roosevelt throws the volume on the table, the half-approving, half-puzzled expression of Bryan. Then I pick up the book and as the words roll out I fancy that I see Bryan's expression changing.

Off the headland and there is emptiness, And the moaning of the Ocean, And the Black Rock standing alone, Roosevelt catches a glimpse of the "wheeling and crying," and stops tapping on the window pane, and I read on . . .

An altar left abandoned . . . Lonely, aloof, deserted, Whitman looks up. But those whom my soul has loved, Are bare rocks standing off headlands, Cherishing perhaps a few better wild-flowers. That bloom in the granite, year after year. And then I turn to the Lincoln poem diffidently, lest my great guest be offended, and half-fearing that he will laugh: Like a gaunt, scraggly pine Which lifts its head above the mournful sandhills. And patiently, through dull years of bitter silence, Untended and uncared for, starts to grow. Ungainly, laboring, huge, . . .

There was a darkness in this man . . . A darkness through which strong roots stretched downward into the earth. Toward old things . . . Down to the granite of patience. . . . Lincoln does not laugh, and I fancy that his smile is not of mockery. This is all very fanciful, but there is some grain of truth in the wildest fancy. Fletcher is for good or ill an American poet, and it is to his cultivated atmosphere of a country village, on the creeds of the church, the 39 articles and the Christian Year, having no relations with the outer world, the "unquestioning years" passed in untroubled orthodoxy, modified by copious draughts of Shakespeare and Don Quixote. Brothers and sisters learned by heart the formulas of the church "having no reason to question them," but then awakening to the tempered liberalism of Frederick Denison Maurice, a sketch of whose life and teaching occupies the place of honor in this volume.

The tribute to Maurice, who influenced so many of his generation, is a just and opportune reminder of the part he played in the region of social reform. He had a passion for justice and espoused the cause of the poor and the oppressed. The Working Men's College in St. Ormond Street was his creation and he led the movement for the higher education of women. In matters of faith it is difficult today to believe that he was accused of heresy. He was the gentlest of creatures but his reason shrank against the Pusyette aim "to keep mankind in leading-strings and to perpetuate the existence of a horror of those who set limits to the truth of knowledge and his worst heresy was the conviction that all honest doubt was a sign of a God-given yearning for truth. With Matthew Arnold and Leslie Stephen more contentions ground is entered upon, but full justice is done to the sincerity and disinterestedness of those eminent doubters. Matthew Arnold's contention that the "free-thinking of the age is the common sense of the next" is an aphorism exactly to the taste of Mrs. Courtney, who makes it abundantly clear that his great aim was to promote righteousness and a sense of conduct in satisfaction of the need for a sure guide in an age of declining faith.

In Huxley, it was the fearless honesty and the following of the lamp of truth that captivated Mrs. Courtney and was the admiration of countless others. He was never afraid of taking the unpopular side and though he might call himself an agnostic, it was he who said "Teach a child what is wise, that is morality; teach him what is wise and beautiful, that is religion." The friendship between Huxley and Charles Kingsley is a delightful tribute in itself to the manhood of the two writers. Bradlaugh also stands for honesty of purpose and invincible courage. "He may have not advanced men's thought but he vindicated their right to think." Much maligned afterwards, he won through to the respect of his fellows because of the fineness of his character and his transparent honesty. His opinions might be anathema, but he won a public victory in freeing the press. Miss Martineau was the first and ablest of her sex to win fame as a journalist and to establish the claims of women to the right of entrance to professional life and is fitly included in this comprehensive volume.

Freethinkers of the Nineteenth Century. By Janet E. Courtney. London: Chapman & Hall. 12s. 6d. This well-written and well-illustrated volume of critical studies of certain very diverse types of the genus *Celebrity* is unified and held together in its author's mind by one governing purpose. To the casual student of public life and human affairs there is not much in common between Frederick Denison Maurice and Harriet Martineau, or between Leslie Stephen and Huxley, still less between Matthew Arnold and Charles Bradlaugh; but Mrs. Courtney finds the key of reconciliation in the fact that each one in his own sphere was a popularizer of progressive thought.

Free thought, as Mrs. Courtney truly says, means one thing to the theologian, another to the poet and critic, and yet another to the man of science. Hence the wide diversity of these sketches, which yet insensibly link themselves together as a sort of unity when she took stock of her own mental development and her own passion for freedom. Mrs. Courtney writes therefore of the six men and one woman who served as guides to herself and beacons to her generation, viewing them as representative types of the great company of liberators, who in every generation of our national history have faced unpopularity, and, as in some cases obloquy, in their stand for truth and freedom.

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In an interesting introductory chapter, the author draws upon the memories of her own childhood in a sheltered Lincolnshire parsonage and of her father, a God-fearing but timorous man "whose strongest desire was to shield the faith of his children by keeping them ignorant of the existence of unbelief." Brought up in this cultivated atmosphere of a country village, on the creeds of the church, the 39 articles and the Christian Year, having no relations with the outer world, the "unquestioning years" passed in untroubled orthodoxy, modified by copious draughts of Shakespeare and Don Quixote. Brothers and sisters learned by heart the formulas of the church "having no reason to question them," but then awakening to the tempered liberalism of Frederick Denison Maurice, a sketch of whose life and teaching occupies the place of honor in this volume.

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## STORIES OF BIRDS

The Heron of Castle Creek, By Alfred W. Rees. London: John Murray. 7s. 6d.

It would be well for Hugo Stinnes to read this book. From the very first sentence it would infallibly charm him out of those relentless thoughts about coal into a more exquisite quiet, a gentler eagerness for the really important things. And what is the book about? Well, Mr. Hugo, the first story is about a Wood Wren. It begins, "Far up in the dark sky, myriads of tiny birds sped northward from the arid plains of Africa. Ever northward, hastening" to their distant homes, they journeyed through the night." Don't you like that? But doesn't it dwindle our poor dear Hugo's relentless Money into so many little scraps of paper? Not only Mr. Hugo, but every one, will be the better for reading these stories to the making of which Alfred Rees gave such meticulous care, such cunning observation. His method of writing seems

to have been peculiar. "He would sit down with a pencil and a large sheet of paper and compose slowly, writing a neat but extremely minute hand with the lines very close together. Corrections, deletions, transpositions followed, till each sentence was molded to his fastidious liking. The final result was then sent to his unfortunate typist to decipher!" Yet the final result astonishes one by its apparent simplicity. A most able naturalist, he acquired the true artist's power of holding his readers in delicate suspense page after page. "The heron . . . always listening and looking for . . . the slightest indication of danger for . . . baffled me by his untrusting vigilance." As Rees follows the heron so we follow Rees, but so easily that we, too, can see that gaunt blue bird. How vividly we watch the heron, "flapping slowly downward on wide vanes" to fall in the undergrowth, and how the old forester went up secretly to where it lay, wrapped his coat round it and, tying a stocking round the "pick-axe beak," took it away to a place of safety. This more than photographic intimacy appears like a will-o'-the-wisp and reappears continually. There is a haunting episode of a bittern. Without spoiling the story a glimpse of it must be given. Twilight was over the moors when "suddenly, in the half transparent haze, the bittern appeared flying from the direction of the marsh, and alighted by the stream. For a few moments he paused, as if intently listening, then stalked into the darkness of the gorge. Till midnight the bird continued to search for food beside the brook. But when the moon ascended and hung like a clear lamp above the waterfall, he stretched his wings, flew up and around the gorge and up again and further and still further into the heights of the sky; and, uttering a discordant cry, headed south toward a river, followed its course to the estuary and crossed a headland to another marsh far off on the fringe of the sea."

With infinite patience this curious man observed, noted, sketched and loved "the sandpiper uttering a shrill, plaintive call, glancing by on pointed pinions—the willow-warbler whose 'shapely little head was cocked knowingly, now on one side and now on the other, as though first the right eye and then the left had a keenness denied to the other"—and the "round brown partridge." He loved them all.

FOR THE STUDENT

The Voice of the Negro. By Robert T. Kerlin. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 25.00. In his book Mr. Kerlin employs a curious but satisfactory method of revealing the present temper and intention of the Negro population of the United States. In the summer of 1919, after the so-called Washington race riots, Mr. Kerlin determined to study that disturbance and similar riots in other parts of the country, through the eyes of the Negro himself as expressed in the newspapers and magazines that comprise the Negro press of America. After looking over sample copies of the whole range of current publications, he selected fifty-three as representative of all parts of the country, geographically, and of all shades of Negro political and religious opinion. For four months he made an intensive study of these fifty-three papers, clipping all comment on the subject in which he was interested.

From the vast mass of clippings thus accumulated he selected those that "w the gamut of reactions, carefully choosing no clipping that was not typical of at least nine discarded clippings. What he finally brought together will inform the white reader, as perhaps no other contact could, of the reactions of the Negro race to the world war, in which Negro valor and sacrifice were often rewarded by discriminations. Modern communications have brought Africa closer to the modern world of trade and industry.

Fletcher is not an easy poet. He is certainly not a minor poet. His aim is to evoke what is essential in things, as Wagner tried to do in music, and Maeterlinck in drama. He has no interest in externals. Lindsay calls Lincoln a "bronzed, lank man," describes his dress, old black suit, top hat and "plain, worn shawl." But Fletcher cuts all that, "a gaunt, scraggly pine." And Thomas Hardy, "black rock standing alone." His poems are a succession of images. I have found four great poems, "Lincoln" and "The Black Rock" I have already quoted. There remain a poem to Russia and the fourth part of his latest book, "The Tree of Life," which he calls "Dreams in the Night." I may find others in time. It is worth trying, for John Gould Fletcher is one of the most ambitious poets in America.

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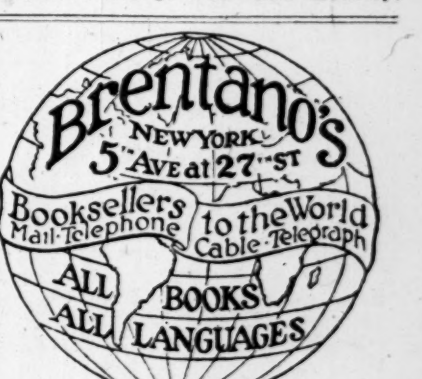
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## A Ship, an Isle, a Sickly Moon

A ship, an isle, a sickly moon—  
With few but with how splendid stars  
The mirrors of the sea are strewn  
Between their silver bars!

An isle beside an isle she lay,  
The pale ship anchored in the bay,  
While in the young moon's port of gold  
A star-ship—as the mirrors told—  
Put forth its great and lonely light  
To the unreflecting Ocean, Night.  
—James Elroy Flecker.

## In the Faubourg St. Germain

He walked across the Seine, late in the summer afternoon, and made his way through those gray and silent streets of the Faubourg St. Germain, whose houses present to the outer world a face as impassive and as suggestive of the concentration of privacy within as the black walls of Eastern seraglios. Newman thought it a queer way for rich people to live; his ideal of grandeur was a splendid facade, diffusing its brilliancy outward too, irradiating hospitality. The house to which he had been directed had a dark, dusty, painted portal, which swung open in answer to his ring. It admitted him into a wide, graveled court, surrounded on three sides with closed windows, and with a doorway facing the street, approached by three steps and surmounted by a tin canopy. . . . The portress could not tell him whether Madame de Cintré was visible; he would please to apply at the farther door. He crossed the court; a gentleman was sitting, bareheaded, on the steps of the portico, playing with a beautiful pointer. He rose as Newman approached, and, as he laid his hand upon the bell, said, with a smile, in English, that he was afraid Newman would be kept waiting; the servants were scattered; he himself had been ringing; . . . He was a young man; his English was excellent, and his smile very frank. Newman pronounced the name of Madame de Cintré.

"I think," said the young man, "that my sister is visible. Come in, and if you will give me your card I will carry it to her myself."

Newman had been accompanied on his present errand by a slight sentiment, I will not say of defiance, . . . but of reflective, good-humored suspicion. He took from his pocket, while he stood on the portico, a card, upon which, under his name, he had written the words "San Francisco."

and while he presented it he looked warily at his interlocutor. His glance was singularly reassuring; he liked the young man's face; it strongly resembled that of Madame de Cintré. He was evidently her brother. The young man, on his side, had made a rapid inspection of Newman's person. He had taken the card and was about to enter the house with it when another figure appeared on the threshold—an older man, of a fine presence,

whirled the rope, some of them even shoulder high. I did not see his arm lift or move. He appeared to hold the rope down low, by his leg. But like a sudden snake I saw the noose go out its length and fall true; and the thing was done. As the captured pony walked in . . . our train moved slowly on to the station, and a passenger remarked, "That man knows his business."—Owen Wister in "The Virginian."

engraved work was found out, or at least was first extensively applied, in their workshops, where it could hardly have failed to be discovered ultimately, as paper came into use more generally and for more various purposes. If this were the case, metal-engraving preceded wood-engraving, but only by a brief space of time, because, as soon as the idea of the new art was fully grasped, wood must have been almost immediately employed in preference to

to visit his farm in the country, or to exercise a horse by jumping a few obstacles. Another he will meet walking to a visit. Another is going down to the Pelraeus. In such cases there is no bowing nor hand-shaking. To the Athenian, hand-shaking meant a good deal. It was either a solemn pledge, or, joined to a kiss like that of the Frenchman, a demonstrative welcome after long separation. To bowing the free citizen strongly objected; it was

## True Wealth

NEVER in the world's history has there seemed to be greater need than today to understand the real meaning of wealth. Humanity is faced by ascending prices and decreased sources of material supply; many persons, with diminished incomes, look toward the future with anxiety and dismay; while others, with sudden access of material riches, revel in luxuries that are as unstable as the tide of fortune that brought them and that may, tomorrow, sweep them away. At such a time it is, more than ever, desirable and necessary that every one should strive to understand what wealth really is, and should learn to look in the right direction for his supply.

Most thoughtful persons are more or less familiar with the Biblical command to lay up treasure in heaven and not upon earth "where moth and rust doth corrupt." But since the nature and the practicality of heaven have been generally misunderstood, comparatively few count heavenly treasure as resource in time of need. Yet such it actually is, for heaven is no future nor distant realm but a condition of harmony, present here and now, bestowed by divine Mind, God, and where His wealth is ever available, unlimited and ready to meet every sincere demand.

In "Science and Health: with Key to the Scriptures," on page 587, Mrs. Eddy has defined God thus: "God, The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Love; all substance; intelligence." A little later, on page 591, matter is defined: "MATTER. Mythology; mortality; another name for mortal mind; illusion; intelligence, substance, and life in non-intelligence and mortality; life resulting in death, and death in life; sensation in the sensationless; mind originating in matter; the opposite of Truth; the opposite of Spirit; the opposite of God; that of which immortal Mind takes no cognizance; that which mortal mind sees, feels, hears, tastes, and smells only in belief." To anyone who will carefully and earnestly consider these statements it becomes obvious that heaven is not a material place, since Mind, Spirit, God "takes no cognizance" of matter. Nor is the wealth, which man is to seek and treasure, material riches. Heaven, in truth, is the spiritual, harmonious, and perfect reign of Mind. The only treasure that the real man can receive is spiritual, a treasure of good, emanating from God, or Mind.

In view of the definition of matter just quoted, it is evident that man's treasure is not human, nor a product of mortal mind, always occupied with matter, always limited and fraught with evil, poverty and ill. So it is seen that God-given, or spiritual wealth is unfailingly good and joyous, harmonious and perfect, and in proportion as a man seeks for the understanding of this truth and treasures it, looking away from the material world to God, divine Mind, will he find his earthly need supplied and his seeming lack abundantly filled.

For after all, material lack, fluctuating incomes and decreased resources are always but a seeming, a form of the life of a material creation that contradicts reality and tries to masquerade as truth. One of the fundamentals of Christ Jesus' teaching, long overlooked until Christian Science boldly reaffirmed it, was the great verity that material or "carnal" man is a lie, and that spiritual man and spiritual universe created by Spirit, God, alone are true and actual. It is on the words and teaching of Jesus and of the Bible that Mrs. Eddy has grounded her definitions of God and of matter, and anyone may prove for himself, if he will, the accuracy of her statements. He need take neither heaven, nor the adequacy of spiritual wealth, on any blind or uncertain faith. All the definitions and statements of Christian Science may be tried and verified, for all are of Truth, great and unalterable facts, that have always existed, but the recognition and understanding of which have been impaired by humanity's foolish acquiescence in the false testimony of matter and of the physical senses. Anyone who will study and learn to understand Truth and who will earnestly apply this understanding, may demonstrate for himself not only the unreality of the visible so-called material world, but the reality of Mind and present heaven, together with the availability and abundance of spiritual wealth.

This being so, how foolish and how sinful is it to worry for the future, or to try to plan for a material supply for a material and seeming need! The real need of man who is spiritual, a spiritual need, and for this there is always instant and adequate supply. Jesus' command, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you," is as binding for today as it was for the day on which he uttered it. A man must seek first the spiritual creation of divine Mind; he must dwell with scientific understanding; he must banish evil and accept good; he must more and more know the divine consciousness, Love, that is God. Seeking this first "the kingdom," he will, in due season, find those things of which on earth he seems in need. Only as he strives first for "the kingdom" does he attain them and happily solve for himself the great problem of seeming poverty and lack. It is almost incredible that for centuries philanthropists, endeavoring to relieve the material distress of their

fellows, should have failed to recognize the significance of this familiar Bible verse and to realize that only as men are led to seek Mind and spiritual wealth can it ever be hoped to establish their well-being on a serene and secure foundation.

It is not to be supposed that it is always easy to turn away from the world of material seeming to the real world of divine Mind and Spirit. As reward, the spiritual universe is daily revealed as ever richer and more satisfying; anxiety and care are replaced by peace and joy, since spiritual wealth cannot be stolen or diminished and spiritual perfection never varies. Mrs. Eddy says, "To those leaning on the sustaining Mind, to-day is big with blessings." (Science and Health, p. vii). Many have proved the truth of this promise, and relying upon infinite Mind have been blessed with abundance, health, and happiness. For fellowship with divine Mind precludes fellowship with matter, and God-given thoughts of good banish evil thoughts and eliminate unhappy experiences and misfortune. Today and all tomorrow are rich and radiant to him whose understanding is based on Principle.

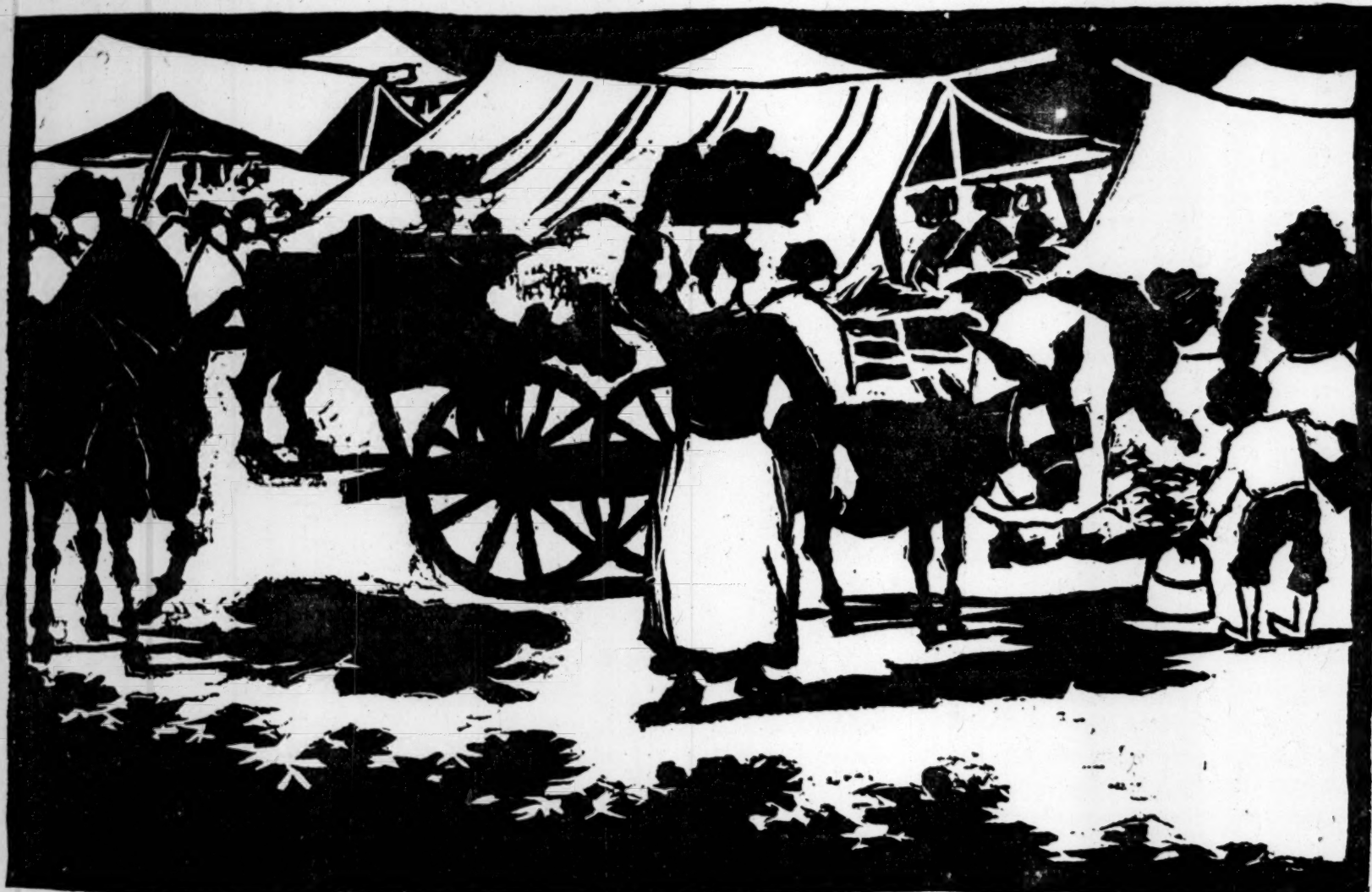
## Mornen

When 'u'st the breaken day is red,  
An' grass is dewy wet,  
An' roun' the blackberry's a-spread  
The spider's gliss'nin' net,  
Then I do dreve the cows across  
The brook that's in a bog,  
While they do trot, an' blare, an' toss  
Their heads to hook the dog;  
Vor the cock do g'ie me warnen,  
An' light or dark,  
So brisk's a lark,  
I'm up at break o' mornen.

Avore the maiden's sleep's a-broke  
By window-stricken zun,  
Avore the busy wife's 'u'st smoke  
Do curl above the tun,  
My day's begun. An' when the sun  
S a-zinken in the west,  
The work the mornen brought's a-done,  
An' I do goo to rest,  
Till the cock do g'ie me warnen;  
An' light or dark,  
So brisk's a lark,  
I'm up agæen nex' mornen.

We can't keep back the daily zun,  
The wind is never still,  
An' never ha' the streams a-done  
A-runnin' down at hill,  
Zoo they that ha' their work to do,  
Should do't so soon's they can;  
Vor time an' tide will come an' goo,  
An' never wait vor man,  
As the cock do g'ie me warnen;  
When, light or dark,  
So brisk's a lark,  
I'm up so rathe in mornen.

—From "Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect," by William Barnes.



Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts

A woodcut, by Edouard Ertz

## Origin of the Art of Wood-Engraving

The beginning of the art of wood-engraving in Europe, the time when paper was first laid down upon an engraved wood block and the first rude print was taken off, is unknown; the name of the inventor and his country are involved in a double obscurity of ignorance and fable, darkened still more by national jealousies and vanities; even the mechanical appliances and processes which led up to and at last resulted in the new art, can only be conjectured. The art had long lain but just beyond the border-line of discovery. The . . . making impressions by means of lines cut in relief upon wood was known to the ancients, who used engraved wooden stamps to indent figures and letters in soft substances like wax and clay, and, possibly, to print colors on surfaces, but had been done from early times in India in the manufacture of cloth; similar stamps were used in the Middle Ages by notaries and other public officers to print signatures on documents, by Italian cloth-makers to impress colors on silk and other fabrics, and by the illuminators of manuscripts to strike the outlines of initial letters. This practice may have suggested the new process.

It is more probable that the art began in the workshops of the goldsmiths, who were so skilled in engraving upon metal that impressions of much artistic value have been taken from work executed by them in the twelfth century, showing that they really were engravers obliged to remain goldsmiths, because the art of printing from metal plates was unknown. By their knowledge of design and their artistic execution, at least, if not by their mechanical inventiveness, the goldsmiths were the lineal ancestors of the great engravers of the Renaissance. Their art had been continued from Roman times, with fewer interruptions and hindrances than any other of the fine arts. . . . The employment of the goldsmiths upon church decoration became so great that they were really the artists of Europe during the two hundred years previous to the invention of wood-engraving. In the pursuit of their craft they practised the arts of modelling, casting, sculpture, engraving, enamelling, and the setting of precious stones; and in the thirteenth century they made use of all these resources in the execution of their beautiful works of art made of gold and silver, richly engraved, and adorned with bass-reliefs and statuettes, and brilliant with many-colored enamel and with jewels. . . .

Under such fortunate encouragement the goldsmiths of the fourteenth century reached a knowledge of design and a finish in execution that justified the claim of their art to the first place among the fine arts, and made their workshops the apprenticeship home of many great masters of art in Italy as well as in the North. They best understood the value of art, and were best skilled in artistic processes; they were the only persons who had by them all the means for taking an impression—the engraved metal plate, iron tools, burnishers for rubbing off a proof, blackened by oil, and paper which they used for tracing their designs; they would, too, have been aided in their art, merely as goldsmiths, could they have tested their engraving from time to time by taking an impression from it in its various stages. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the art of taking impressions from

metal, on account of the greater ease and speed of working in wood, and of the less injury done to the paper in printing from it.—From "A History of Wood-Engraving," by George E. Woodberry.

## A Morning in Ancient Athens

Well, our Athenian, being a man of some means, probably lives in the quarter named Collytus, or somewhere near the Ceramicus; for the several quarters of Athens were, like those of our own towns, more or less fashionable. He rises at a very early hour, somewhere about daybreak. The Athenian is no slug-a-bed, whether he be rich or poor. . . . If he wishes to make a call on a friend, and to be sure of finding him at home, he will do so immediately after dawn. When Hippocrates was eager to take Socrates with him to call on Professor Prototaras, who had just arrived in Athens, he came along to Socrates' house before daylight and, as Plato has it, "gave a tremendous thump on the floor with his stick." He made Socrates get up from his truckle-bed, and was all impatience to start. But Socrates replies, "Not yet, my good fellow. It is too early. But let us take a turn in the court and wait about till day breaks, and then we will go." And here we may recall how, as described in our account of the Greek house, they found Prototaras already walking about under the verandah round the court, and how there was already a household of other calls.

Rising from his bed, our citizen washes his face and hands and dresses for the street.

Before we observe him and his attire as he issues from the doorway, let us remark that he breaks his fast—literally breaks it and nothing more—by taking the first meal, if you can call it a meal, of the day. . . .

His dress in this classical time is very simple, as you may perceive from any portrait statue of Sophocles or Demosthenes. . . . It has taken us a considerable time to get our Athenian citizen—whom we shall now call Pasicles for convenience of reference—fully dressed and out of doors. But by this time one can perhaps see him as he lived, with bare head, with tunic and mantle neatly draped, with sandals neatly bound on his feet, and a shapely stick in his hand.

He is followed, if possible, by two slaves, who are to be his carriers and errand-bearers, in case he wishes to buy anything, or to send a message home or to a friend. If he cannot afford two, he will at least have one, as practically indispensable to a gentleman. Should he be too poor even for one, he may hire a porter in the market-place for a special errand.

Thus followed, he will walk easily down towards the Agora, and, if he be a well-bred man, he will strike the happy mean between bustle and pomposity. The Athenians were very observant in such matters. They hated fuss and they hated arrogance. You must not "stalk" you must not hurry along, you must not be so little-minded as to be rolling your eyes all round the street. On the other hand, you must not look glum, with your eyes bent on the ground. . . . "To walk fast and talk loud" is conspicuously bad. According to Aristotle, the man of great self-respect has a "slow movement, deep voice, and composed speech."

As Pasicles is moving along, he perhaps passes a friend who is riding out

an act of obsequence and worship, and, as between mere mortals it implied a superiority on one side which no Athenian would acknowledge. The orthodox greeting consisted of a bright look, and words which we may fairly translate as "Good day," or "Glad to see you," or "I hope you are well." A special social value lay in this easy courtesy.

Passing down between the various colonnades . . . and under the plane-trees, Pasicles reaches the part of the Agora which is set apart for trade. . . . The market, with all its manifold operations, is in full swing from about nine o'clock till toward noon. What we should call ten o'clock was called by the Athenians "full-market." About noon the stalls and wickerwork booths are cleared away and the ordinary business part of the day is done.

But during those business hours every sociable man in Athens will spend some time in or about the Agora. He must not, it is true, haunt the place, or he will be called an "agora-man," which practically means a loafer. Our typical citizen is of course sociable. Moreover, he is to give a dinner-party tonight, and he must choose the fish, and hire the cook, and also girls to dance and play the flute. For ordinary purposes his own plain cooking at home will suffice, but for a special occasion he must engage one of those professional chefs who have been trained, at Syracuse in Sicily, where they understand good eating and drinking far better than they do at Athens. The situation is something like that when in modern times we engage caterers and special waiters. At Syracuse the dialect of Greek is Doric, and a chef will therefore ape the Doric in naming his dishes, very much as a modern chef will write a menu in which his connections bear names purporting to be French.

Then, perhaps, Pasicles will visit his banker. This gentleman, who is very probably an Outsider, will be seated in a special portion of the square set apart for him and his confères, and there, with a table in front of him, he will be engaged in cashing letters of credit from abroad, after he has tested the tokens, the signatures, and the marks of the signet-rings; or he will be changing foreign money for Attic money, or silver for copper, at a small commission; or he will be adjusting the ledgers as between two customers of his table. . . . In speaking of money matters our Athenian will not ask "Who is your banker?" but "Whose table do you use?" and the expression is literally correct. A "banker" is a "table-man."

By this time—perhaps between ten and eleven—our friend Pasicles has finished his purchases and other business, and either takes a turn in the neighboring colonnades, or else goes and sits in a shop where he knows that he can meet his friends and discuss either the news of the day, politics, or abstract questions mooted by persons philosophically inclined. —From "Life in Ancient Athens," by T. G. Tucker.

## Choice of Subject

Invention in painting does not imply the invention of the subject, for that is commonly supplied by the poet or historian. With respect to the choice, no subject can be proper that is not generally interesting. . . . There must be something, either in the action or in the object, in which men are universally concerned, and which powerfully strikes upon the public sympathy.—By Sir Joshua Reynolds.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### New Border "Perils"

OFFICIAL confirmation has been given by the Treasury Department in Washington of the increasing conviction that there has been gradually growing up, since the enactment of the prohibition enforcement legislation, a definitely organized system of liquor smuggling across both the Canadian and Mexican borders. An Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was quoted, in a recent press dispatch from the national capital, as asserting the inability of the federal government, because of the lack of a sufficient appropriation for that purpose, of enforcing the terms of the law. This same official charges, by something a little less than a direct allegation and by somewhat more than indirect inference, that there is lacking, in respect to the prohibition enforcement law, that popular sentiment in its behalf without which any punitive or restrictive measure has always proved in the final analysis, virtually ineffective if not actually obnoxious.

But as to the correctness of this analysis, volunteered by even so well informed an authority as a treasury official must be presumed to be, there can be no very unanimous agreement. It may be definitely stated that the sentiment in the United States, speaking of the people generally, is in favor of the enforcement of prohibition legislation. The amendment and the law enacted to insure the amendment's enforcement stand as the fixed policy of the government and the people. No one has ever supposed for a moment that there might not be violations of the law, as there are violations of all penal and punitive statutes, and it cannot be denied that there exists a more or less powerful negative sentiment toward the law, as there seems bound always to exist opposition to proscriptive enactments. Were it not for this recognized tendency of the minority to run counter, obstinately or ignorantly, to the ascertained sentiment of the majority, there would be no need of laws to be enforced, or of officers and courts to enforce them. Indeed, the enactment of such proscriptive laws would be impossible were the weight of public opinion opposed to them. Law, in a democracy, must express, and does express, more than theoretically, the composite will of the people composing the democracy. There come times, possibly like the present, when the effort is to make exactly the contrary appear. Nullification, either by open attack or by covert violation, has ever been the weapon of dissenters, the enemies, secret or avowed, of organized society.

It is not at all to be wondered at that the effort in the United States at the moment is to bring the enforcement law into disrepute. Lack of respect for a law is not infrequently engendered by a failure to enforce the law. The boast of the liquor interests has been, until recently, that the prohibition law could not be enforced legally because of its alleged unconstitutionality. Appeals to the highest courts of the land have availed the champions of the outlawed traffic nothing, and even the representatives of the people in the great political conventions have been deaf to the frenzied appeals of the agents and advocates of the saloons and breweries. Denied legal redress in the form hoped for, and disowned and scorned by the responsible leaders of the principal political parties, the nullificationists seem to have resorted to a form of banditry and outlawry which they probably regard as their only remaining recourse. No one who knows conditions as they exist is at all misled by the present wholesale violations of the enforcement act. The reported success of blockade runners and smugglers in bringing liquor across the borders of Canada and Mexico is not the result of disorganized efforts by individuals who are seeking to get possession of liquor for personal use, nor yet by those who are willing to take the risk incident to so precarious a business for even a considerable monetary gain. The offensive of the saloon and the brewery, formerly directed against the courts and the political party leaders, is now, unmistakably, centered upon a campaign to discredit the law by violations on a large scale. The simplest and supposedly most effective way to carry on this campaign, of course, is by the methods of corruption and bribery so long practiced with more or less success by the agents of the liquor interests in the days when the saloon claimed some power in politics. It would seem to be only by the collusion of supposed loyal agents of the government that powerful automobile trucks, laden with barrels and cases of contraband liquor, can cross the borders of Canada and Mexico into the United States. And such collusion can be effected only by the criminal methods of those whose purpose it is to make the traffic possible. It is a fair presumption that this illicit trade, as it now appears to be conducted, is not being carried on primarily for profit. Commercially viewed, it would seem that the campaign is one in which the stakes are much larger than the possible pecuniary profits after the way has been paved to make the traffic apparently reasonably safe.

It seems a surprising admission of weakness that the United States Government, with its unlimited resources, is unable to check what its responsible officials admit to be flagrant wholesale violations of the law. Surely it cannot be that those charged with the duty of enforcing the law have succumbed to a false conviction that public sentiment opposes the enforcement of the law. Public sentiment supports the law, and it will support any official of the government, or of the individual states, who directs all the forces at his command to putting an end, once and for all time, to this presumptuous and crafty assault upon it.

### Sugar Production in Australia

THE situation in regard to the sugar supply in Australia is certainly one of peculiar interest. Here as elsewhere there is a shortage, actual or artificial, and, for some time past, the government has been importing sugar from abroad at a cost averaging about £81 a ton. This sugar, in order to maintain an equitable price within the reach of all, the government has sold for a little over £27

a ton. And yet Australia is, of course, a sugar-producing country. For a considerable time past, the sugar cane industry in Queensland has been carefully fostered. Substantial bounties to cultivators have been allocated by the Queensland Government, but, in spite of everything that has been done, the amount of sugar produced is not sufficient to meet the needs of the State itself, to say nothing of the rest of the Commonwealth.

This condition of things is probably due to a variety of causes, though the main cause assigned for the partial failure is the very high wages which have to be paid to the cane cutters, many of whom are able to earn as much as twenty-eight shillings a day. Nevertheless, the industry in Queensland and also in New South Wales is a very considerable one. The value of the sugar lands in the two states was recently assessed by the Interstate Commission at considerably over £5,000,000, whilst the number of hands employed exceeds 6000.

The fact of the matter is, however, that Australia, like many other countries, is coming to recognize that the sugar cane is very far indeed from being the only source of supply for sugar, and lately the claims of sugar beet have been put forward with increasing vigor. When, for instance, experiments were made in beet-growing, in the western district of Victoria, some time ago, it was found that the results were most satisfactory, the average yield per acre being 19.4 tons. Subsequently an attempt was made by the Victorian Government to arrange for the establishment of a beet sugar factory in this district on a contributory basis, that is to say, the farmers were to find a certain portion of the capital required, and to guarantee a certain acreage in beets every year, whilst the government agreed to find the balance of the capital necessary. The scheme fell through, owing to the inability or unwillingness of the farmers to perform their part of the bargain. It is now evident, however, that the question must be taken up with much more earnestness and decision. With the government paying a subsidy of considerably over £50 on every ton of sugar imported into the Commonwealth, it is clear that, in a country like Australia, where state enterprises of all kinds are a common feature of national life, existing circumstances in regard to the sugar supply might justify the government in very considerable expenditures in order to secure an adequate supply of the home product. A recent dispatch on the question is quite emphatic in its advocacy of such a policy. There is no doubt, it runs, that if the sugar beet industry were adequately encouraged, and in its initial stages financially supported by the government, it would prove a most valuable enterprise for all concerned, and would not only result in the abolition of the present imports, but would enable a substantial export trade to be built up, thus helping the world position as well as meeting national needs.

### Cape Cod's Pilgrim Celebrations

CAPE COD TOWNS are seizing upon the second half of the current month of August for their local celebrations of the Pilgrim advent to the coast of Massachusetts. There are enough of them, apparently, to get Cape Cod pretty thoroughly united in the commemoration of the great event of which it was the actual theater 300 years ago. While these demonstrations antedate the actual anniversary of the Pilgrim landing by something more than two months, since the old-time voyagers did not really set foot on Cape Cod sands until November 9, the townspeople of today may well be pardoned for setting their festivities ahead, in view of the fact that the exact anniversary date would be likely to find, scattered over Cape Cod, only a mere fraction of the people who are there now for the vacation season. While the observances this month may be only casually significant of the deeper meaning of the Pilgrim advent, they will serve their purpose in directing attention to the anniversary and associating all classes of people in the common interest. There will be various programs, ranging from church services and formal addresses, through pageants and tableaux, to flag raisings, parades and sports.

Obviously a main purpose in the immediate celebrations is to take advantage of midsummer conditions to attract to the Cape larger gatherings than could be hoped for in the more austere season that is to follow. Well-fleet, which is already celebrating, frankly describes its celebration as an Old Home Week. Its purpose is the reunion of all who have ever lived in the old fishing village. Having had only an indirect concern in the landing of the Pilgrims, it does not over-emphasize that phase of the matter. The town of Truro will take up its program of celebration next week. But as Truro claims a more intimate connection with the Pilgrims' landing, its observances will run more directly to Pilgrim commemoration. It was in North Truro, so the townspeople aver, that the Pilgrims, on first sailing forth after landing at Provincetown, found the spring of water which was the first to quench their thirst in New England, and where they discovered a store of corn which, buried by the Indians, played a large part, at least so Truro would have the world to know, in sustaining the Pilgrims until they could secure other supplies. No wonder that Truro is building its pageant around these two important discoveries. As the month closes, that is to say, on August 27, Provincetown will take its turn, commemorating the actual arrival and first landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on the shore of that quaint old harbor just within Cape Cod's tip. Here the United States warships will lend a hand with their bands and their sailors and their marines, their searchlights and fireworks. Provincetown's observances will continue through September 6. That date, in a way, will see the culmination of the program, inasmuch as that is the day especially set apart by the Mayflower Council for national observance. The intervening days will see many interesting exercises in and about that quaint old town, some of them, at any rate, to be developed by the Sulgrave Institution. There will be a touch of foreign participation, it is expected, at least to the extent of having ships representative of England, France, Spain and Holland in the harbor.

There is ground for general satisfaction in the thought that the interruption caused by the great war did not, after all, blot out these Pilgrim celebrations such as are

now taking place. Three hundred years ago today the Pilgrims had not yet finally set sail from Plymouth, England, and thus it happens that there are, centennial celebrations now under way on the English side conjointly with these that are taking place in Massachusetts. No doubt many people who find their interest newly excited by these demonstrations feel some slight sense of confusion that an event of such magnitude is nevertheless celebrated, piecemeal, as one might say, in such a fashion that as each town or district takes its turn, nowhere does the celebration seem of a dignity or magnitude quite commensurate with the activities commemorated. Perhaps such a sense is unavoidable. For after all, it is not so much an incident that is now being brought to mind as it is an era. What the Pilgrims did in setting sail from England and settling on the coast of Massachusetts, commendable as it was for its purpose and for the high courage which it involved, was comparatively little in itself. But it blazed a free pathway for countless other pilgrims whose successive arrivals have given us a nation that, even yet, has not done seeking freedom.

### Seamen and the Eight-Hour Day

AMONGST the many questions discussed at the recent Labor conference held at Genoa, under the auspices of the League of Nations, was that of the possibility of instituting a world-wide eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week for seamen. The first international Labor conference, held in Washington, last October, drew up, it will be remembered, a draft convention in favor of such an arrangement, but the details still remain to be worked out, and the task undoubtedly presents many problems. Every one will agree, of course, that the workers at sea should enjoy, as far as possible, all those easements and betterments which have come and are still coming to their colleagues ashore, but, as a well-known writer on the subject put it recently, it is one thing to recommend an eight-hour day and a forty-eight hour week for seamen, and quite another thing to apply it in practice.

The chief difficulty, apart from the question of the increased cost, is the demand it would make for greater crew accommodation. At the present time the deck departments are worked on the two-watch system. The working day consists of twelve hours, the men of each shift doing four hours' duty followed by four hours off. An eight-hour day would involve an addition of at least one-third to the present crews, and would necessitate revolutionary changes in the matter of accommodation.

Another question is, of course, that of the Sunday holiday. A forty-eight hour week is framed on the basis of no work on Sunday, but then an ocean-going liner cannot rest one day in seven. The only way to meet this demand would be to carry a sufficient number of additional hands to allow of each man having one day off in seven, but this again would add to the difficulties of accommodation already mentioned. On the whole, it would seem as if there must be other and better ways than an eight-hour day and a forty-eight hour week of equalizing the status of the worker at sea with that of the worker on land.

### Transcontinental Record-Breaking

THE report in the columns of this newspaper that the long distance from San Francisco to New York has just been covered by motor car in the unofficial record time of 4 days 14 hours and 35 minutes revives interest in this form of sport. One says sport advisedly. Though the new record breakers carried mails, one may safely assume that the utilitarian side of the feat was of secondary consideration. The natural earth roads of the rolling prairies, the uncharted trails which only yesterday seamed the plains, the mountain paths of Wyoming, or the confusing tracks which cut through the Nevada valleys and ranges at right angles, have still to be reduced to the degree of uniformity of surface to permit the transcontinental highways to compete, in a commercial sense, with the far swifter aeroplane. As sport, therefore, one must perforce judge the latest exploit, and anyone who has ever steered an automobile across from sea to sea knows that there is no pastime which can compare with it for the pleasure it imparts and the variety of experience it offers.

Transcontinentalism practically began in 1903, when Dr. Nelson Jackson, the first motor pathfinder, got across from San Francisco in sixty-three days. Not without wisdom in their decision, the early transcontinentalists chose the west to east route. They had the prevailing west wind behind them, and an almost imperceptible down grade all the way from the Rockies to the Middle West; moreover, there was a strong appeal in the circumstances that the real difficulties of road and trail were encountered from the outset, leaving the smoother tracks of the populated east until the last. But progress was slow even at that. "Tom" Fetch and George Krarup, who were close upon the doctor's heels, made the distance in two days' better time, it is true, but the best time that their successor, L. L. Whitman, could make was just seventy-three days. Mr. Whitman, indeed, cut this record in half the following year, when his time was thirty-three days; but it was not until he hit upon the idea of team work that any remarkable record was set up.

Relay or team driving had something about it of the exhilaration of the Pony Express which had preceded it on the wide plains. Two men would drive the car a distance previously agreed upon, and, having handed over the driving wheel to another pair, who had reached that spot by rail, would take train to the next relay station. By this ingenious method, the car could be driven night and day without a break, except where the crew were compelled to carry out hasty roadside repairs. It was not until 1906, however, that Mr. Whitman effected a real transcontinental coup, but even with the most perfect organization and the best available type of car, his performance in that year was 15 days 2 hours and 15 minutes. He had to wait four more years before he was able to establish anything like a surprising record. Starting for the first time from New York, he covered the middle west route within eleven days, a feat which at the time

was regarded with a degree of wonder which, with improved road conditions, is difficult to comprehend now.

But when all has been said and done, it is questionable whether the present record-breakers could have achieved such a unique performance in those "pioneer days." The Lincoln Highway, though still far from being an ideal road, has revolutionized transcontinental motoring. In those days it was something of a nine days' wonder if one got safely through the sand and alkali stretches in Nevada, or survived the Humboldt "sink." Rounding Salt Lake meant taking chances on being bogged or being caught in the sand trails of the great desert "miles from nowhere." The seemingly endless gullies and intricate cow trails of Wyoming were, if anything, more formidable than the deep-rutted lava beds of Idaho. The shallow, winding Platte, too, had its manifold pitfalls for the unwary, and there was also much concern as to the relative degree of stickiness and tenacity which the gumbo trails and sectional roads of Iowa reached. Suave and plausible when the skies were propitious, what graceless scamps these dirt highways could be, to be sure!

A new era is on, and what a change! Instead of missing his way in the multiplicity of unmarked tracks, the up-to-date transcontinentalist has sign-posts and colored telephone poles to guide him to his destination; and the prospect of camping out in a gully or dry quicksand, and dragging himself out at daylight with the aid of clumsy block and tackle or local horsepower, is remote indeed. The "family party" has long since caught the habit of jogging across the continent in the pleasant, happy-go-luckiness of picnickers, and transcontinental racing, which began with that memorable endurance trial between "Old Scout" and "Old Faithful," is hardly ever heard of now. Therein lies the real merit of the Lincoln Highway and of its promoters.

### Editorial Notes

NOR since the cantankerous cook was requested by the King of Hearts to give her evidence and very rudely replied "Shan't," has any contravention of propriety exceeded that in which the Rt. Hon. Alexander Carlisle, standing on the steps of the Throne in the British House of Lords, denounced the Irish Coercion Bill, then under consideration, when, not being a noble lord himself, he had no right to say anything at all. In earlier times, the King or Queen or somebody else would doubtless have said "Off with his head!" and the matter would have been fittingly dealt with. On this occasion, Earl Curzon, on behalf of his fellow peers, merely invited the offender to apologize, which he did not do. Apparently this is a case in which Miss Daisy Ashford would have recommended that the right honorable gentleman be sent to the Crystal Palace to be taught the traditions and solemnities of the House of Lords. Failing that, there seems to be no punishment ready "to fit the crime."

MR. JUSTICE DARLING, of the British High Court of Justice, recently refused the request of a cinema company for permission to attend the sessions at the Old Bailey, London, on the afternoon of a day on which a capital sentence was expected. No doubt the company in question was well-intentioned. Probably it had regaled its faithful audience with a surfeit of cataclysms, railway-smashes, precipices, and armageddons, and required a little variety in the line of sensations. At the same time, the cinema has the whole world of make-believe to draw upon for its sensations without encroaching upon the serious atmosphere of the High Court of Justice, where any addition to the present allowance of publicity should be considered with the greatest care. If the judge's ban could also apply to the gentlemen with pencil and sketch-book that frequent the law courts, and to the newspapers that publish their handiwork, one distinctly undesirable element of the courts would also be removed.

BETTER supplies of pulp and newsprint paper was a question which called forth a lengthy discussion at the recent Imperial Press Conference at Ottawa. On behalf of the Canadian publishers it was said that it was difficult for Canada to secure sufficient paper. Interest was shown in this subject by the British delegate, and the question of obtaining a reasonable supply of paper for New Zealand and Australia was raised. It seems to be on the cards that a considerable amount of British capital may be invested in the forests of the Dominion and in the erection of pulp mills. It always seems, however, a peculiar thing that Canada, of all places, should be short of newsprint when most of the paper in the world comes from the Dominion. It seems to be another case of the cobbler's wife being the worst shod.

"Nor very gentlemanly" is the verdict of a Plymouth man on the conduct of the anti-prohibition gentlemen who have been sent down to the west of England to attack the supporters of prohibition and, as one of the speakers said, "to give special attention to Lady Astor, M. P." The writer remarks that the Plymouth public is perfectly aware of Lady Astor's position on this subject, and of the attempts made to misrepresent her. The threat of the "trade" not to vote for her at the next election amuses him, as those in sympathy with "the trade" did not vote for her at the last election, and therefore Lady Astor's future poll will not be reduced by these people staying away.

FORECASTS of coal shortages in the United States, whether true or false, reemphasize the need of utilizing the vast available supply of unused water power to provide heat, as well as light and power. It is time that civilization, which prides itself on manifold accomplishments along other lines, adopted this logical course to abolish the tremendous waste of potential fuel. The initial expense would be heavy, but the benefits would no doubt justify the step.

SIR JAMES ERIC DRUMMOND, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, is said to have purchased the National Hotel, in Geneva, to house the staffs of the member nations. The National faces the head of the Lake, between the hotel and which run a driveway and a small, charmingly laid out park. It might now appropriately take the name of the International Hotel.